



THE TIMES Tomorrow

The European Connection: During the past four years, Europe has ceased to be merely a staging post for heroin on its way from Asia to the United States and has become an important market in its own right. On the Spectrum page tomorrow, Stewart Tandler reports on the alarming increase in heroin sales in Europe and the fears that worse is to come.

On the Fashion page, Suzy Menkes takes a look at The Bottom Line.

Scargill holds key vote

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, holds the casting vote on the union's executive committee after elections in which the moderates lost their majority. There is now a 12-12 tie with the left. **Page 2**

Sea homage to Argentine dead

An Argentine Navy ship, an Air Force plane and the merchant ship Lago Lacar are due to converge in the South Atlantic today at the site of the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, to pay homage to the war dead. **Page 4**

Opera halted

Financial difficulties have forced the Royal Opera House Covent Garden to cancel Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* which was scheduled for presentation during its 1983-84 season. **Page 3**

Hitler move

The West German Government will be asked this week by leading Christian Democrats to investigate whether East German security officials had anything to do with providing the Hitler documents to *Stern* magazine. **Page 6**

U-boat found

The discovery of a preserved U-boat has revived a theory about special submarines being commissioned to take top Nazi officials to South America. **Page 2**

Salvador attack

Leftist guerrillas brought their latest offensive to the outskirts of San Salvador with attacks on police posts. After holding the town of Santa Rosa de Lima for 12 hours, they withdrew into the mountains. **Page 5**

Housing courts

The Government is considering setting up special courts to handle only housing problems. The Minister for Housing is examining proposals from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. **Page 3**

Envoy returns

Mr Robert Zwirowa, Zimbabwe's former High Commissioner to Britain, relieved of his post after the purchase of a £385,000 Mayfair mansion, has slipped quietly back into Harare. **Page 4**

Rare visitor

Birdwatchers queued for hours in Humberston to see a rare Hudsonian godwit from North America which had been sighted in Europe only once before. **Page 3**

Tambay wins

Patrick Tambay, who had resigned himself to second place, was the surprise winner of the San Marino Grand Prix driving a Ferrari. Tambay is third in the world championship. **Page 15**

Computer Horizons tomorrow takes a measured view of the Government's response to Alvey, shows our lighthouses in a new light, and discovers how Mabel won a factory's heart.

Leader page 11

Letters: On pre-trial procedures, from Sir Cyril Phillips; Third World aid, from Professor W. Elkan, and others.

Leading articles: Royal tours: Turkey, Greece and the US; China and East Europe.

Features: page 8-10

How Allenborough erred, by Salman Rushdie; confessions of a woman on the terrace; taking Gorky Park to Stockholm; a profile of Lord Hareich.

Obituary, page 12

George Balanchine, Muddy Waters.

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Workers and police clash at Polish May Day rallies

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Running street battles erupted in Warsaw and several other Polish cities yesterday as tens of thousands of Poles tried to stage pro-Solidarity rallies to mark May Day, the international workers' holiday.

Police used baton charges, water cannon and tear gas to break up the demonstrations, which were the first serious protest against General Wojciech Jaruzelski's Government for some six months.

As thousands of official delegates from the Communist Party and state enterprises - led by General Jaruzelski - marched sedately through the streets, the Solidarity sympathisers seized their chance, tumbling through city streets, chanting slogans like "down with the junta" and "free political prisoners".

In Gdansk some 15,000 demonstrators, having gathered at a memorial cross near the Lenin Shipyards, tried to walk through the port to the suburb of Zaspas to join Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity chairman, who stayed in his apartment. Police stopped the demonstrators at a nearby railway station.

The most politically significant demonstration, however, was in Warsaw, where about 10,000 people gathered in the narrow cobbled street outside the cathedral. While the guns across the Vistula river rumbled a May Day salute, the demonstrators started to chant Solidarity slogans and wave banners. Leaflets marked "Solidarity will win" were passed from hand to hand.

The riot police allowed this to continue for about 40 minutes, then pushed most of the crowds

down the alleyways into the old market square, the showpiece of the capital. There, water cannon and guns loaded with uric acid ink were fired at the demonstrators - the ink was presumably to identify future candidates for arrest - and the Poles ran helter-skelter down the river, some of them ripping down the red flags festooning houses.

A helicopter flying low to whip up a dust blanket then drove the protesters who would stop, turn to face the police and shout "bandits" before running again - back into the old town district. To avoid arrest some demonstrators hid in a church near the Benedictine monastery. When it was surrounded by a crescent of militia vehicles and armoured cars, a solitary nun stood outside the entrance to bar admission.

Scores of demonstrators were detained in Warsaw and Gdansk and also in Cracow and Szczecin - where the Solidarity sympathisers mixed with the official Communist May Day marchers and flashed V-for-victory signs. Witnesses saw a number of beatings, including a particularly violent example near the Vistula when one demonstrator tried to break away from the militia. An American film crew who tried to film the incident was taken away by the police.

The Polish authorities were aware that the demonstrations, especially in Warsaw, could prove politically embarrassing. It was almost certainly the first time that police in a socialist country have had to break up a May Day demonstration.

Last year similar protests took the authorities by surprise

and the militia were ordered not to intervene. This year, the authorities had to show that they were firmly in control because the premise of imposing martial law - and indeed lifting it - was that public order problems would become a thing of the past. The Pope's plan to visit Poland next month has added an additional element of discomfiture.

In his May Day speech General Jaruzelski told worker "activists" - that is party members and sympathisers - that martial law could be lifted if in the coming days and months there are no disturbances and peace is consolidated. As he spoke, the police had already started to act against the demonstrators. The capital was put on high alert from Saturday when cars were stopped and searched on many main streets. By yesterday morning, the old town - scene of the main clashes - had been tightly sealed off.

One Polish observer pointed out yesterday that apart from being a workers' holiday, May Day is also an international distress signal. Although the police acted with more discipline than on previous occasions, the scenes in the morning showed that the authorities regarded the challenge from the underground as a type of distress message, a serious attempt to discredit the government.

The authorities are also determined to mop up as many potential protesters as possible before the Pope's visit - that much was clear from the squads of militia officers taking video films of demonstrators.

Tight security for Moscow's 'invitations only' parade

Moscow (Reuters) - Hundreds of thousands of hand-picked Soviet citizens marched before the Kremlin yesterday in the traditional May Day parade which has become Moscow's biggest annual propaganda display for the world.

Mr Yuri Andropov, Communist Party leader, and other members of the Soviet leadership waved from Lenin's mausoleum as the marchers paraded by with coloured floats and released balloons.

But the carnival scene presented to the television cameras was a thin overlay to ironclad security precautions designed to prevent the slightest spark of spontaneity or deviation from the planned routine.

Only holders of officially-issued passes were allowed into Red Square and then after an average of seven checks by police. Lines of plainclothes KGB security men spread

across the square channelled the mass of marchers into thin columns.

On the mausoleum itself the most notable fact was the absence of Mr Konstantin Chernenko, a Politburo member and Mr Andropov's former rival for the party leadership, who has not been seen in public for more than a month.

Mr Andropov smiled throughout the parade and waved to the marchers, but close-ups taken by United States television networks showed him looking pale, and he was supported by an aide on the steps leading to the balcony of the Mausoleum.

Many of the floats in the parade had virtually anti-American slogans or cartoons depicting a cowboy in Stars and

Stripes outfit riding a nuclear missile as if it were a bucking horse, an obvious reference to President Reagan.

Ambassadors from most Western countries did not attend the parade in a continuing gesture of protest over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Swedish diplomats too stayed away as a result of the chill in relations since Stockholm protested last week over repeated ventures by Soviet submarines into Swedish waters.

On the fringes of Red Square, troops armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles stood out of sight of television cameras. Convoys of Army lorries circled the city centre. Normally, central Moscow is crowded with pedestrians from early morning to late in the evening. Yesterday it was like a ghost town populated only by police and security men.



Lenin's heirs: Mr Andropov, the party leader (centre) flanked by Marshal Ustinov and Mr Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, waving from Lenin's tomb yesterday.

Eight charged after rugby defeat fracas

Eight men are to appear in Gloucester court in Gloucester today after an incident in which a policeman was knocked unconscious, when police stopped a rugby team coach.

Players, officials and supporters of the Banwen Club, near Neath, decided to have a night on the town after losing 46-7 to the Gloucester side, Longlevens.

Martin 'tried to kill himself'

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

David Martin, who is awaiting trial on 14 charges, including one of shooting a policeman, apparently attempted suicide, Brixton prison officials believe. Mr Martin regained consciousness last night after a drug overdose on Saturday, but was still under medical observation.

An investigation into the regime at the south London prison's maximum security wing was under way yesterday. Mr Martin, aged 35, was taken unconscious to King's College Hospital but was back yesterday in Brixton's own hospital wing.

Mr Martin was moved back from the hospital because as a category A prisoner he requires extra security. The prison

authorities did not want to leave him in a public hospital.

Last January Mr Martin was the centre of a police hunt in London after escaping from court. During the search Mr Stephen Waldorf was mistaken for him in a police ambush in the street and shot. Mr Martin was later recaptured at a north London Underground station.

He was recently remanded to go on trial in September. On Saturday he was found unconscious in his cell at 11 am. He had risen as normal with other prisoners but returned to his cell and appeared to fall asleep.

Prison officers tried to wake him and called the medical staff. Mr Martin was taken by ambulance to the hospital,



Home again: Prince William with his nanny, Mrs Barbara Barnes, at Gatwick, his Australian holiday over. His parents went to the Bahamas. Report, page 4.

'I will stay with peace work' says Kent

Mr Bruce Kent yesterday reacted to the Roman Catholic church's warning over his position with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament by pledging to carry on peace work "for the rest of my life".

Last week, Cardinal Basil Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, warned him he may have to step down as general secretary of CND.

Mr Kent said that it was right for him to be involved in such issues as nuclear disarmament. "I think the church is absolutely in the world, and we are talking about peace and justice and reconciliation and not killing each other."

"If the church is busy sitting in its sacristies, counting its rosary beads and ignoring the great problems of the world, then I do not think it is the right church for me," he told Independent Radio News.

The church was concerned with the "problems of our neighbourhood and one of the problems of our neighbourhood is being blown up by this ridiculous arms race".

Although Cardinal Hume recently renewed his consent for Mr Kent to continue as general secretary of CND, he admitted to "serious misgivings" and said that the task might be better undertaken by a lay person.

Asked about the chances of giving up CND, Mr Kent replied: "I am very committed to peace work and I am going to stay with peace work for the rest of my life."

But Mr George Leonard, Cardinal Hume's personal aide, said that the archbishop's permission to continue was not "absolute and unconditional". There were levels of CND activity which would make Mr Kent's role "highly inappropriate, highly ambiguous and highly compromising", he said on the independent television programme, *Credo*.

Cardinal Gordon Gray, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, said that he would favour a national referendum on defence.

Women and defence, back page

Howe puts June 9 back in polling diary

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday excited speculation that the Prime Minister might go for an election on June 9, so staying away from the Williamsburg summit on May 28-30.

But senior government sources last night stressed that no decision had yet been taken; that it was still entirely possible that Mrs Margaret Thatcher might next weekend announce there was no cause or justification for such a premature end of Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Chancellor played down the electoral significance of Williamsburg after widespread speculation that Mrs Thatcher was determined to attend, thereby delaying the election until June 23.

He said on *Weekend World*, the London Weekend Television programme: "I think it is very important that people should not look to Williamsburg in the expectation of great headlines and conclusions and specific commitments."

Sir Geoffrey also repeated his

cautious optimism about economic recovery "provided we are sure that it is not going to be dramatic or a fast or high-speed one; sustainable, modest and, above all, not risking a flash in the pan of a quick refutation to see it all disappearing again".

Next weekend, the Prime Minister will be meeting Mr William Whitelaw, her deputy, and Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, at Chequers before giving a full-scale interview on the *World This Week* programme on BBC Radio 4.

High-level sources last night accepted that it would be difficult for Mrs Thatcher, in the wake of this Thursday's local elections, to delay any election announcement beyond the end of next week.

A proclamation on the dissolution of Parliament would be expected on Friday, May 13, for a June 9 poll.

The advice offered to the Prime Minister will emphasise the grave dangers of taking the election "tease" beyond that date.

Israelis challenge US over Syrians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With the first Middle East shuttle of Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, still far from its goal of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon, Israel last night pressed the Americans to supply concrete evidence of Syria's intention to withdraw its 30,000 troops as part of any final deal.

The Israeli move followed the return to Jerusalem of Mr Shultz, who immediately began a fresh round of talks with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the new Defence Minister.

Before Mr Shultz left the meeting to go on to a private session with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, he was asked pointedly by Mr Shamir to clarify Syria's stand in view of the hardening of public comments from Damascus over the past fortnight.

The intentions of the Syrian regime remain the most pressing question over shadowing Mr Shultz's delicate mission and the random factor which many Western diplomats fear is most likely to sabotage any Israeli-Lebanese agreement, should one ever be reached.

The recent Soviet military build-up in Syria has provided Israel with what some members of the American party see as a convenient diversionary tactic to avoid pressure to soften some of its most uncompromising security demands for southern Lebanon.

Last night's Israeli demand followed reports that Mr Shultz had postponed a previous plan to visit Damascus early this week as a central part of his mission. American officials told Israel radio that he would only go there when there had been more progress in the negotiations and something "worthwhile" to talk about to the Syrian Government.

Rocket attack as Shultz sleeps

BEIRUT: Mr Shultz appeared unperturbed yesterday by the fact that two rockets exploded dangerously close to the American ambassador's residence in the suburb of Yaze, where he was spending the night. Our Correspondent writes.

Speaking to reporters the morning after the rocket explosions, Mr Shultz appeared in good humour and said he had had "a pretty good night's sleep".

It was not clear if the projectiles were actually aimed at the residence of Mr Robert Dillon, the American Ambassador to Lebanon, since there was heavy fighting in the hills directly east of Yaze between right-wing Christian and Leftist Druze Militiamen.

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Scargill has casting vote after NUM moderates lose executive majority

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderate coalfield leaders have lost their commanding majority on the executive committee of the National Union of Mineworkers in elections which leave Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president, with a vital casting vote.

The return of a known militant from the traditionally moderate Durham coalfield means that the right-wing coalition which has dominated the union leadership for decades now ties 12-12 with the hard left.

This is the first time since the national union was formed in 1944 that the moderates have not enjoyed an overall majority and the even split hands further power to Mr Scargill, whose presidential casting vote will be used to back the militants on industrial and political issues.

The unexpected shift in power comes after the election of Mr Billy Stobbs, aged 48, a former power leader at Easington colliery, to the Durham seat normally held by a moderate.

Mr Stobbs, chairman of the coastal pit union branch, beat two full-time officials to succeed Mr Tom Callan, secretary of the Durham miners. He told *The Times* last night: "I will be voting with the left on many issues."

The new executive takes Mr Scargill said last night: "It

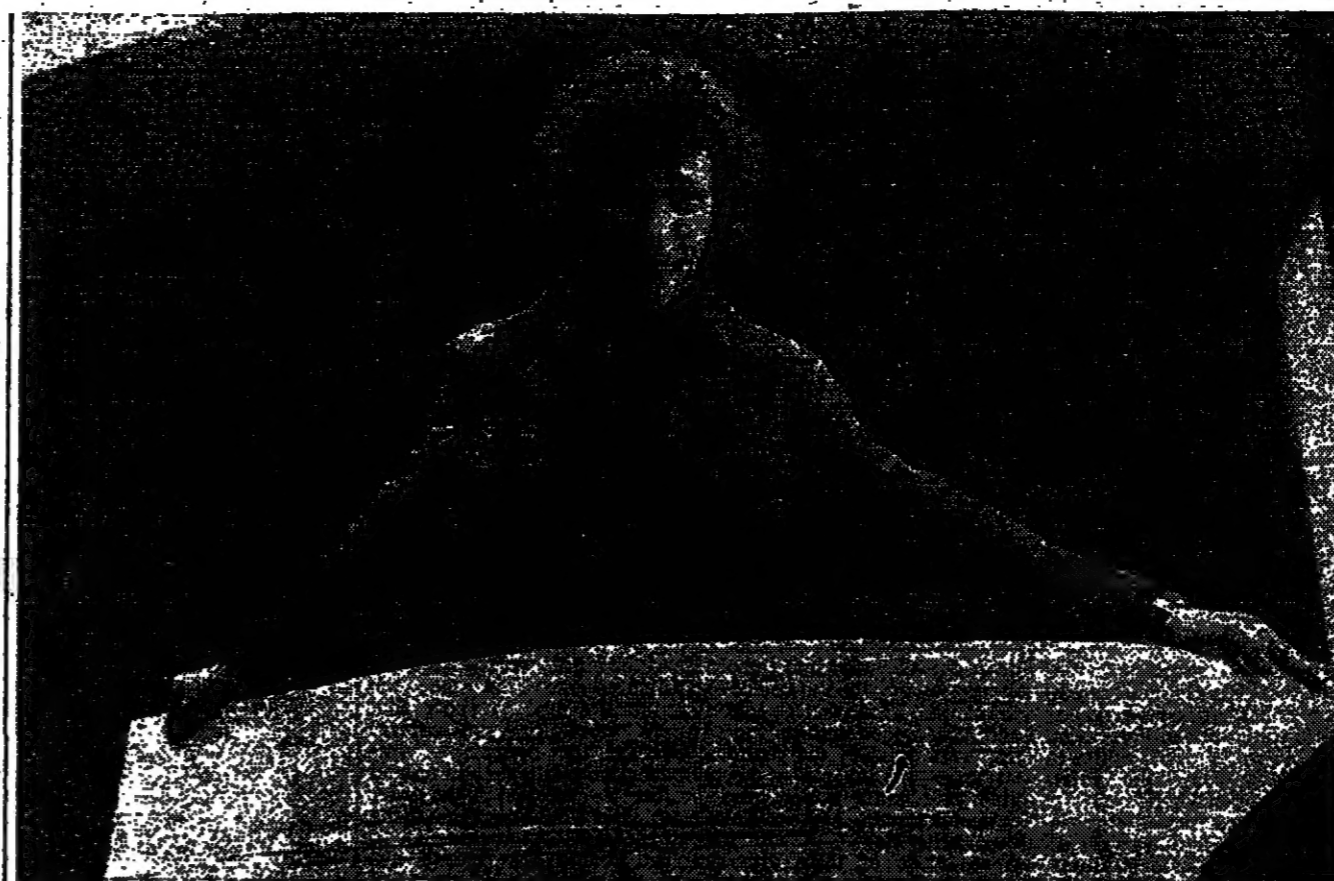
is perfectly true that I have floated the idea that we should consider selective strike action if we have to take industrial action. We should operate it in such a way that we call out the 20 most profitable pits and levy the rest of the lads who would continue to work."

All miners would continue to be paid, while the coal board and the Government suffered as a result of our action. We could keep a war of attrition of that sort going for a year or two years without question."

The Scargill plan would entail a strike at about 20 high-output pits such as those coming on stream this month in the new Selby coalfield. Attitudes at such collieries in recent ballots, however, have been strongly against industrial action.

This strategic rethinking and the new balance of power on the executive makes it less likely that a root-and-branch reform of area representation on the NUM executive will now be undertaken.

● The People's March for Jobs crossed the border into England yesterday at Gretna Green, where the original 50 yellow-jacketed marchers from Glasgow to London were joined by a similar contingent from big unemployment areas of the North.



Mr Roger Miklos, a Florida salvage operator, with a plan of the 'special' U-boat he has found, and which he believes conforms to the type used to smuggle Nazi leaders and treasure to South America.

U-boat find revives Nazi escape theory

By Frances Gibb

The discovery of an unrecorded German U-boat from the Second World War, lying sealed and intact in Caribbean waters, gives a new twist to the theory that Goering commissioned nine U-boats as a means of escape for high-ranking officials of the Third Reich.

The submarine, which was found by an American salvage operator has only a brass plaque saying in German: "Hamburg, Germany. Commissioned 1944". There is no visible registration number, and the craft bears no resemblance to any known design during the last war.

Nor is there any record in the Imperial War Museum of a German submarine being sunk, scuttled or mined near its location and library staff agree

that from sketches the design appears to be "unusual".

It has been found by Mr Roger Miklos, aged 41, who runs his own business, Nomad Salvage, operating off Florida, and who has spent the past few months scouring German museums for any record of its type.

He said: "At first my only interest was in the mystery that was aboard for ballast. But after several dives and some research, he realized the submarine differed from the usual fighting class."

He says the U-boat is of the type 7VI C-class, which was extensively modified during the war. But none, he maintains, has the features of this one: extremely large tail fin, a conning tower positioned well forward of mid-ship and linked

to the bow with a large, reinforced jagged ribbing bar.

The 250ft craft, which weighs some 200 tonnes, is 80ft down but hidden from the surface by a reef which forms a shelf over it, and by the breaking foam. It is perfectly preserved, Mr Miklos says, and with no damage as the result of the peculiar non-corrosive properties of the waters it is in.

He is convinced the U-boat is sealed, with the crew and 18 passengers inside it. The torpedo, deck and conning tower hatches are all closed and in the locked position, he says, and sonar tests show that the escape chamber has air in it.

Furthermore, he maintains, his research backs the theory that this was a special U-boat, modified and with much of the interior removed, possibly en-

route to South America with

escaping Nazi officials and containing documents, and even gold bullion and art treasures. Through a Hamburg neurologist he has contacted a former U-boat commander, one of the doctor's patients, who has apparently confirmed that Mr Miklos's plans conform with the specially-commissioned U-boat the commander saw being built in Hamburg.

The plans were shown to several former U-boat commanders at their recent annual meeting, who confirmed that the boat resembled those commissioned to take Nazi officials and large amounts of cargo to South America.

Mr Miklos has now come to London in the hope that the British Government will inspect his find, with a view to salvage.

Thatcher aide upsets Prior's supporters

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary, has surprised and angered Commons colleagues with a direct intervention in a debate on the Conservatives' Northern Ireland policy, in which he indicated clear hostility towards the Assembly.

The intervention came at a private meeting of the Conservative backbench committee on Northern Ireland last month during a discussion on policy for the election manifesto.

Supporters of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, were taken aback by the argument that the Assembly need not feature in the manifesto. But they were even more surprised when Mr Gow intervened to give a view on future policy, without mentioning the Assembly.

It was stated last night that it was "just not good form" for the Prime Minister's aide to intervene in backbench committees, because of his ties with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the danger that his views might be identified with an official line from No 10.

It is known that the Prime

Minister was hardly an enthusiastic supporter of the Assembly. Mr Gow upset senior Conservative MPs, during the passage of the original legislation, with his encouragement of Assembly opponents behind-the-scenes.

But Mr Gow's latest, open intervention is seen as a significant widening of the Thatcher-Prior cold war.

Committee sources said last night that although he was a regular and assiduous attendee at the committee, they could not recall any previous contribution made by Mr Gow. It was said that he normally confined himself to passing notes to his allies, using others as a mouth-piece.

The clear majority of those on the committee agreed that it would not be possible to omit all mention of the Assembly, which remains the central feature of the Government's long-term policy for Northern Ireland.

There has been speculation at Westminster, that if Mrs Thatcher won the next election she might replace Mr Prior with Mr Gow.

Dublin siege, page 4

Choir walks out in row with vicar

The question of when to have the collection has divided a church, and led to a strike by the choir.

The vicar said it should be during the final hymn when the coin rattling and foot shuffling would be drowned.

Not so, the organist said. It should be during the vicar's sermon as it always had been.

The dispute has led to the dismissal of Mr Michael Hodge, the organist, and the choir of 20 has come out in sympathy.

Now the local bishop has intervened to try to restore harmony to the parish of St Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall. Neither the Rev Julian Cam, the vicar, nor Mr Hodge was at the service yesterday.

Mr Hodge has been relieved of his duties and Mr Cam has decided to take a fortnight's holiday. The service was held by Canon Richard Maynard, the vicar of a neighbouring parish.

Mr Graham Sampson, a long-time chorister, said: "We will not sing until Mr Hodge has been reinstated. We had a vote and it was unanimous. The vicar is trying to introduce high church practices here which we dislike."

There are 20 people in the choir and some have been members for 35 years.

The Rt Rev Peter Mumford, the Bishop of Truro, said last night: "I have had a long discussion with the Rev Cam about the situation in Saltash, which is a very delicate one."

Footslogging to the polls

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Among the hazards awaiting canvassers in local elections are rain, broken street lamps, houses in multiple-occupation, flats with entrapments, dog dirt and, so the gossip in the committee room goes, the occasional naked housewife.

The rewards of canvassing are dubious. Psephologists say that knocking on doors has only a marginal effect on voting preferences. Canvassers are notoriously unreliable. Householders often gull an inexperienced canvasser in order quickly to get back to their televisions.

Yet canvassing remains the basis of electioneering. For the past three or four weeks in all the district councils' areas, canvassers have been knocking and pushing bells in an effort to alert their supporters.

The original theory was that canvassers found out where a party's supporters lived so that on the day of poll they could be alerted to go and vote. Nowadays one suspects parties

"Is there Liberal support in the house?" Some houses, even though lit, did not answer and the team left cards.

Doorstep responses split between favouring Liberals and Conservatives, with the former having a slight edge.

In Chelmsford, the Liberals are buoyed by the prospect of taking control of the council which has until recently been solidly Conservative.

As part of his patter Mr Stuart Mole, canvasser and leader of the 22-strong Alliance group of councillors, always takes care to ask about the Liberals' community hand-out Focus.

He is Chelmsford's Liberal parliamentary candidate and he is looking forward to Thursday's poll for evidence of the fragility of the Conservative vote. With new boundaries for the constituency, the sitting Tory, MP Mr Norman St John-Stevens, has problems if the Liberals do well.

A team of three had been sent out from the ward committee rooms, in fact a helper's front room, to work a set number of streets according to specially-prepared lists of electors.

That evening most house-holders were friendly, making polite replies to the question:

Sale room



King Henry II of France in his Milanese armour, as painted by Jean Clouet.

£53,226 for whaler's journal

A journal kept by Captain Reuben Russell, the master of a sailing ship in the 1840s, was sold at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday for \$82,500 (estimate \$35,000 to \$50,000) or £53,226.

Captain Russell's voyage to the Pacific whaling grounds on the Susan lasted from December, 1841, to May, 1846. The volume contains seven full-page watercolours and 70 small ones, lists of whales, lists of boats encountered and a glossary of

Spanish words, as well as the journal itself.

The old whaling industry and its mementoes have become a collecting cult in the United States.

Sotheby's were selling the first and last part of the "collection to end all collections" formed by Barbara Johnson. The 500 lots of whaling memorabilia sold on Saturday in two sessions realized \$418,213 with 11 per cent left unsold. The three sales devoted to the Johnson collection made £1,124,818.

The second highest price on Saturday was for a document apparently signed by William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, 14 days after his death. Harrison was president for only one month (during 1841) and only 12 presidential documents signed by him are known to have survived.

The printed letter, in four languages, authorizing the departure of a whaling vessel is clearly one of a batch of blank forms signed by the President, the date being filled in afterwards.

A Nevada dealer paid \$57,750 (estimate \$30,000 to \$40,000) or £37,258 to secure it.

Among the extraordinary prices paid for artifacts was the \$19,800 (estimate \$3,000 to \$4,000) or £12,774 for a carved hickory whaling captain's cane. It is 35in long with a handle carved to represent a four-faced Nantucket ship's captain.

There was a water bucket at \$9,350 (estimate \$3,000 to \$5,000) or £6,032.

Christie's were selling fine French and continental furniture and works of art and the Saturday sale in New York made \$478,569 with 18 per cent unsold.

Mr Peter Archer, shadow

Trade Secretary, said yesterday that the planned take-over of Sotheby's by the American-owned Knoll International should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (the Press Association reports).

French go down fighting

The final stages of the new

English Bridge Union competition by Continental Life lived up to the highest expectations in Leeds at the weekend, when world-class players, opposed four English teams, qualified from a field of 300.

Three quarter final matches went as expected, but in the fourth France, the Olympic champions, represented by C. Mari, M. Perron, P. Chemia and A. Smolski, A. Calderwood and G. N. Bresial who levelled the scores. France won the playoff 173-164.

In the semi-final France was involved in an agonizing finish with the US world champions, represented by Bill Eisenberg, Eddie Kantor, John Solodard and Dave Berkowitz, led 134-99 at the threequarter stage.

France then counter attacked with great spirit, leading by one point to force a draw, as the US won 158-157.

In the other semi-final the British team, C. Duckworth, D. G. W. Price, A. H. Duncan and B. D. Short, was opposed by an EBU nominated team of former British internationals. EBU led 125-91 at the threequarter stage, but lost 156-158.

Quarter Finals US to W. J. Allen 100-99, France to W. J. Allen 173-164, EBU to W. J. Allen 141-134.

Semi-Finals US to W. J. Allen 158-157, France to W. J. Allen 173-164.

Finals US to W. J. Allen 158-157, France to W. J. Allen 173-164.

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Finals

Housing courts urged by surveyors to speed tenants' claims

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

A special court to handle only housing matters is being considered by the Government in an attempt to speed claims from tenants in council and privately-owned property. Mr John Stanley, the Minister for Housing, is looking at proposals submitted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors which call for the special courts.

Under the scheme, which is receiving some Conservative backbench support, the courts would be set up in parallel with existing county courts. At the moment housing disputes are referred to county courts or, in some cases, to magistrates and even the High Court.

Rent appeals go to rent assessment committees and homeless persons' disputes go to panels of referees. "The system is complicated and expensive for the people in dispute and does not always produce the best solution, the institution says.

Among the disputes the

special courts would be empowered to resolve would be prosecutions covering harassment, appeals arising from the right to buy legislation, compulsory purchase proposals, rent tribunal appeals, applications for possession or arrears of rent and compulsory repair or improvement of homes.

It is proposed that housing courts should have full statutory powers and be able to enforce their decisions such as making landlords undertake repairs and necessary improvements.

The courts should consist of three part-time members drawn from a panel of experts in housing law and practice. The panel could consist of lawyers, qualified valuers, architects, chartered building surveyors and other housing professionals. At the same time there would be a full-time president and a group of full-time members who would handle administration and hear difficult cases.

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Tamworth and Lichfield, and chairman of the Tory backbench environment committee said yesterday that he thought such courts would do much to speed the process of dealing with housing cases. He believes the move could bring bureaucratic local authorities to heel. "The threat of being taken to a housing court would concentrate the mind wonderfully of a reluctant local authority", Mr Heddle said.

The housing court could be used to hear complaints from council tenants who want to exercise their rights under the Housing Act, 1980, giving them the opportunity to buy their council home.

Some local authorities are either ignoring applications under the right-to-buy scheme or simply slowing down the process so that it might take a persistent council tenant as long as two years to acquire his home.

Blood banks may spread Aids illness

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A report of three cases of Aids (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) in haemophiliacs suggests that the incurable infection could have spread from the United States to Europe via blood banks.

The fears have been raised by a letter in the latest issue of *The Lancet*. It describes the contraction of Aids by three haemophiliacs who were treated with blood which included concentrates from commercial sources of plasma containing Factor VIII, which is the product vital for the stimulation of clotting.

The haemophiliacs who are in hospital in Seattle, are the first reported cases of Aids in Spain.

A report in the *Mail on Sunday* that two haemophiliacs, one in London and one in Cardiff, had also contracted the disease through blood transfusions could not be confirmed yesterday by the Department of Health.

Nor have those cases been reported to the Centre for Communicable Diseases, at Colindale, north London, which has established a special Aids monitoring unit.

An appeal to doctors to notify the centre when a case of Aids came under their care was made in the last issue of the *British Medical Journal* where preliminary findings of 14 patients suffering from the infection in England and Wales were described.

There were no haemophiliacs among those patients, but 11 cases of Aids among haemophiliacs who had all received Factor VIII concentrate have been reported to the United States Centre for Disease Control.

The link with transfusions of Factor VIII concentrates indicates that Aids may be transmitted by a blood-borne virus. Medical staff are being advised to use the same rigorous procedures to avoid infection from handling blood or other human materials of a suspect as they do when treating infectious hepatitis and similar violent conditions.

The first cases of Aids appeared in the United States almost simultaneously in 1981 among the homosexual populations of New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Duchess home

The Duchess of Kent left the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers in London yesterday after an operation on April 20 to remove an ovarian cyst. She has returned to York House to convalesce.

Falklands fund row on mother's claim

By Craig Seton

The South Atlantic Fund has paid a substantial amount to three single mothers whose illegitimate children were fathered by Royal Marines killed in the Falklands.

That was disclosed yesterday as the fund became embroiled in a dispute over a married woman who claimed that it had refused her cash support for her daughter aged seven months who was fathered, she claimed, by Marine Stephen McAndrews, aged 22, a bachelor, who died in the Falklands war.

Mrs Dawn Barker, aged 21, was rejected by the South Atlantic Fund because it said there was no proof that she was dependent on Marine McAndrews, or that he was the father of her daughter, Sarah, who was born after the Falkland war.

Mrs Barker is still married, but is seeking a divorce from her husband, who has remarried. She has another child, of her marriage, and after Marine McAndrews' death, is now living with Mr Jeff Little, another former Marine, who hopes to marry her.

According to Royal Marines sources in Plymouth, where Mrs Barker lives, and where Marine McAndrews was a member of 40 Commando, she has applied for a grant from the South Atlantic Fund, and each time has been rejected because of insufficient proof.

The sources yesterday were anxious to point out that the

Marines were ready to assist claims to the South Atlantic Fund, once it had been proven, in the case of illegitimate children, that their fathers had been Marines.

Three single women who had children after their relationships with Marines killed in the Falklands, had received substantial amounts for themselves and their children from the fund.

Mrs Barker's case is being pursued by Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic MP for Plymouth, Devonport, who called the fund's attitude "insensitive and bureaucratic".

Yesterday, however, Mrs Ann McNeil, of Wykehouse, Manchester, Marine McAndrews' mother dissociated herself from Mrs Barker's claim. "The whole thing is utterly disgusting. My son's name is being dragged through the mud."

Mrs McNeil said that her son had talked of marriage to a Manchester girl and in his will, made four days before he sailed to the South Atlantic, he had made his mother sole beneficiary.

There had been no mention, Mrs McNeil claimed, of Mrs Barker, even though she knew she was pregnant and despite Mrs Barker's claim that they had lived together for six months, that he accepted her as the father, and that they had planned to marry after her divorce.

Job switch advice to medical students

Britain could have up to 20,000 young doctors on the dole by the year 2000, medical experts claimed yesterday. They gave a warning that large sums of money could be wasted if the Government did not cut the intake of medical students at universities.

Speaking in Glasgow, Mr Douglas Gentlemen, a registrar in neurosurgery and deputy chairman of the British Medical Association's hospital junior staff committee, suggested that students should go for professions such as computing or engineering instead of medicine.

He told a conference of European junior hospital doctors that between 2,000 and 3,000 doctors were likely to be out of work this year in Britain, and that is possibly an underestimate, as a lot of doctors are reluctant to sign on the dole, Mr Gentlemen said.

"If the present student intake continues I think a figure of

28,000 jobless doctors would be perfectly possible."

A similar situation was said to exist in most of the European countries represented at the conference. Each association is to approach its own Government to call for a reduction in medical training.

Dr Sheila Madsen, representing the west of Scotland, said the annual university intake figure of almost 4,000 students should be reduced by 25 per cent. She added that it costs around £70,000 to train a medical student. "You could possibly train two people for a profession in science for the same figure."

"The Government have stated quite firmly that they do not intend to spend more money on health care, and so cutting back on the number of doctors we produce is the only answer."

The number of doctors on the dole in Britain was 300 in 1979 and 1,500 last year.



Slow motion play in the Himalayas. (Photograph: Ian Wright).

A good chukka, but not so pukka

By John Witherow

Elephant polo seems to have a limited future. Not even its most diehard supporters, who took to their more traditional mounts at the week-end with the advent of the English polo season, expect the giant beasts soon to be lumbering around Cowdray Park for a chukka or two.

There are one or two difficulties, as the world elephant polo championships near Katusandu, Nepal, last month showed. Elephants can be

cantankerous and it requires a mahout, or driver, to wrap his legs round the animal's neck and whisper endearments into the ear to prevent it heading off for the nearest succulent vegetation.

The player, there are four elephants a side and a referee, sits behind the mahout, wielding a polo stick up to eight feet in length. Behind him another rider perches precariously to

prevent the other two falling off. The elephant on the left carries an officer from the British Gurkha Gladiators (Hannibal's Own) while that on the right is from Pan Am's Jumbo's, who were eventually defeated in the final by Tiger Tops Tuskers.

The elephants, moving at two mph found the heat overwhelming. So the games were restricted to two 10-minute chukkas, instead of the normal four seven-minute ones in pony polo.

Rare godwit returns to Britain

Birdwatchers in Humberside queued for up to three hours in the rain at the weekend to see a rare visitor from North America.

The bird which has brought enthusiasts from all over Britain is a Hudsonian godwit, which normally would be preparing for the nesting season on the Canadian tundra after spending the winter in South America.

The godwit has come to the same spot, Blackfitt Sands, nature reserve, near Goole, where one appeared in September, 1981, the first recorded in Europe.

It is not known whether this latest sighting involves the same bird which has found its way back to an old haunt or is another one blown across the Atlantic by strong winds.

Hudsonian godwits, which are large wading birds, are scarce in North America. Their numbers were heavily reduced by hunting before they became protected.

The bird at Blackfitt Sands is in full summer plumage, with rust-red underparts which are darker than the underparts of the two types of godwit - the black-bellied and the red-bellied - normally recorded in Britain. Its most distinguishing feature is its dark underwing.

A large wader: The Hudsonian godwit.

£640,000 arts fund for theatre

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Arts Council has agreed to make a grant of £640,000, the largest sum allocated from its housing the arts fund, towards the building of the New Victoria Theatre in Stoke-on-Trent.

It represents a decision after years of negotiation on one of the last two main building projects for regional repertory theatres envisaged to take place with the council's help during the rest of this century.

The provision of a permanent purpose-built repertory theatre in Stoke-on-Trent has been discussed since the 1960s, and the council's regional director, Mr David Pratley, was delighted. "We look forward with confidence to a new theatre-in-the-round developing

further Stoke's tradition of exciting and innovative theatre in the West Midlands."

The grant is conditional on an agreement with the local authorities in which they would contribute £1.6m towards the estimated cost of £3.2m, and also on agreement on the division of the theatre's subsidy requirement.

Last year, the council made a grant of £600,000 towards the cost of improving and extending facilities at the Grand Theatre, Swansea, South Wales. Before that the largest grant for a new theatre building was £300,000 for the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, which opened last year. The one remaining project yet to be agreed is for the Leeds Playhouse.

The New End Theatre in Hampstead, which was formerly a mortuary, is for sale. Although it is not the only London theatre in difficulties, the New End, which became a charming small theatre 10 years ago after its life as the Hampstead Mortuary, is on the market for about £200,000.

The theatre, which has recently had Judi Dench and Steven Berkoff among its players, is being sold "with sadness" by Mr Colin Serlin, its owner. "I hope the new owner will continue with theatrical entertainment, although it is likely that some form of restaurant will need to be incorporated to increase commercial viability."

Verdi opera cancelled by Covent Garden

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Financial difficulties have caused the Royal Opera House Covent Garden to cancel one of its new productions for the next season.

Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* was to have been produced by Rudolph Noelle of West Germany and was well into the planning stage.

Covent Garden, which confirmed the decision yesterday, is to announce its programme for next season, which runs from autumn this year to the summer of 1984, on May 17.

The cancellation is the latest sign that the three sources of Royal Opera House income - public subsidy, private sponsorship and box office receipts - are proving inadequate.

The present season has had only two new productions, including Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*, which opens with a gala performance attended by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother tomorrow and stars two of the greatest operatic draws, Placido Domingo and Kiri te Kanawa.

Covent Garden's decision to abandon its new production of *La Forza del Destino* was foreshadowed last November when Sir Claus Moser, the Royal Opera House chairman, announced that increases in expenditure at a time of economic recession meant the prospect of fewer productions or shorter seasons.

He said then that Covent Garden was examining the cancellation of new productions as an alternative to lowering its international standards.

For 1983-84 the Royal Opera House has received a grant from the Government of £10.25m, which covers not only the opera but also the Royal Ballet and the Sadler's Wells Ballet. It has also been given a grant of £200,000 towards the cost of a visit to Manchester in the summer.

In spite of this sum, which represents a 7.3 per cent increase on the total for 1982-83, the Opera House is left with very little more money.

Mr Paul Findlay, assistant director, has pointed out that because of increased commitments the amount of money it has received is only £20,000 more than for the previous year. He says that Covent Garden still faces a likely shortfall of £700,000 by March, 1984.

The Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company are now the subject of financial scrutiny by the Government. The investigation was set up by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, in February to examine their financial affairs in the light of increased public concern about the large public subsidy which goes to them each year.

ICE HOCKEY: Moscow and Leningrad will stage the 1986 world championship. There will be no separate World Championship next year because of the Winter Olympics the 1985 tournament is scheduled for Prague.

Challenge over wildlife sites

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

An ominous constitutional question lies behind the public argument between farmers and naturalists about protecting wildlife in the countryside. It could strike at the heart of the jealously guarded statutory right of the Nature Conservancy Council to decide whether a piece of land deserves to become an official site of special scientific interest.

That right came under attack last year when Conservative MPs protested to ministers about the council's decision to declare 2,500 acres of West Sedgemoor such a site. Ministers agreed with the council that the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, gave it the sole right to decide whether a declaration was justified.

Such sites are the main way of protecting wildlife from the steady encroachment of industry, suburbs, blanket forestry and intensive farming. Once a site is declared, the council can negotiate an agreement for the owner to safeguard the scientific interest.

That might mean not draining land used by water birds or not ploughing land which

Woodland sale a 'charade'

The Nature Conservancy Council is helping naturalists to buy woods in the nation's finest timber-producing industry managed by the Forestry Commission. The Society is an umbrella organization for county naturalists' trusts, some of whom are negotiating to buy about 60 sites throughout Britain, of which all but one have been declared by the council to have special scientific interest. The commission owns 10 of the sites, covering 700 acres, worth about £300,000.

The conservancy council has supports the food plants of delicate insects. Farmers dislike the system because it appears to give the council powers over their land against which there is almost no hope of appeal.

The Act allows the council to determine what "special scientific interest" is and when a particular piece of land has it. The Act does not require the

council to consult ministers before designating a piece of land. But it does enable the council to offer money to the owner in return for not doing something that would damage the scientific interest. It also gives the council a reserve power of compulsory purchase when the owner of land does not want to protect the scientific interests or

agreed to pay almost £20,000 towards a total of £70,000 to buy three woods important to wildlife. They are in South Wales, northern and eastern England, and are all official sites of special scientific interest.

"It is illogical to put such sites on the market", Dr Perring said. "They are part of the national heritage."

He wants commission woodlands of importance to wildlife to be handed over to the council or to trusts and not sold as part of the general "privatization" of state woodlands.

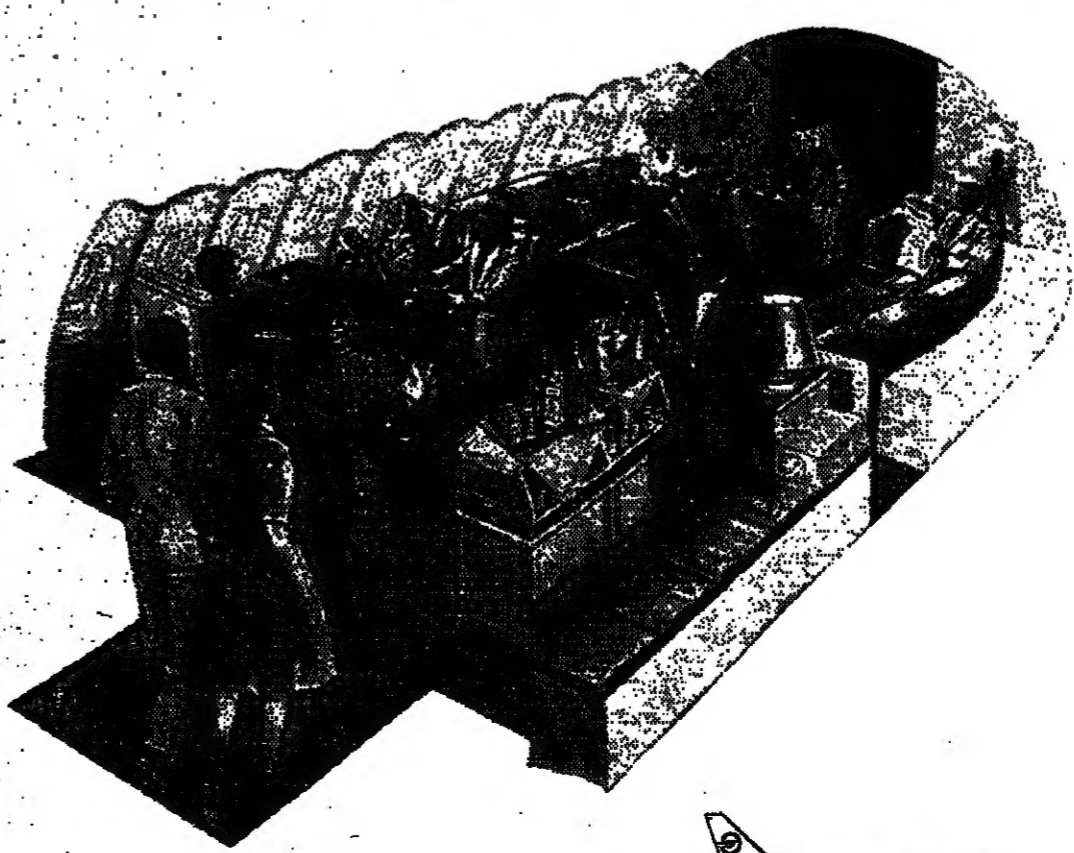
denies that there is any to protect.

That collection of powers worries the investigators who have just finished a "Rayner review" of the council on the pattern of the searches for waste in the Civil Service begun by Sir Derek Rayner. The investigators reasoned that declaration of an official site can trigger off a piece of public spending. Yet the council's sole right to designate has placed that type of public spending outside the direct control of the Government.

They therefore advised the council in their unpublished report to agree with the Department of the Environment a joint endorsement of the criteria for deciding what amounts to "special scientific interest".

There could soon be an angry debate behind the scenes. The Rayner team's recommendation raises a constitutional nightmare for the council which does not want to surrender one of its central powers. Naturalists will want to ensure that nothing emerges from the Rayner review to reduce the dwindling chances of survival of several wild species.

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Computers help immigration service to keep watch

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The immigration service is preparing plans for a national computer system that would eventually put an electronic terminal on all 500 immigration control desks at Britain's air and sea ports. Arriving passengers would be processed more quickly and checked against a more comprehensive list of unwanted visitors than is possible at present.

Until 1980 Britain controlled the entry of foreign visitors with almost no computer assistance. Since then the Immigration and Nationality Department (part of the Home Office) has started three separate and limited computer projects. It is now evaluating them and formulating a strategy for future computerization.

Although the outcome will not be clear until next year, the technical arguments for linking the computers in a single network seem overwhelming.

Civil liberties

However, there is no question of connecting immigration computers to any systems run by the police or other public agencies. That could have advantages for law enforcement but the idea arouses concern about the possible infringement of civil liberties.

The three immigration computer projects are:

1. The world's first pair of automatic passport reading machines. They have been working for three months at Heathrow airport. They only read American passports because the United States is the sole country so far to have issued documents with a standard type-face readable by computer. Britain and other members of the EEC are not due to issue machine-readable passports before 1985.

An American who arrives with a recent passport is processed very quickly. The immigration officer pushes it into a slot in the terminal (manufactured by ICL with support from the Department of Industry) and within a second or two his personal details are on the display screen.

At the same time the terminal transmits an electronic "key-word" to a microcomputer near by which holds details of Americans who appear on the immigration service's warning list of the 13,000 least wanted foreigners. They are people who represent a serious threat to the public good, public order or national security and might not otherwise be identified. Normally the immigration officer has to check manually in a large book.

In the event that the keyword corresponds to someone on the warning list, more details will be displayed and the officer can take appropriate action. The

machine also detects forged or altered documents.

A different pair of passport reading terminals is being developed by Fortronic, the Scottish firm, incorporating an advanced new optical character recognition element made by a small English company, Computer Recognition Systems. They are due to be installed at Dover East this summer. A third pair will go into Gatwick airport later this year.

2. A minicomputer installed in August, 1981, at the Immigration Service Intelligence Unit at Harmondsworth, near Heathrow, holds the names and personal details of 300,000 people who have abused or attempted to abuse the immigration laws, been refused entry to Britain or been deported.

The Harmondsworth files are a back-up to the 18,000 names on the main warning list. The computer (made by Prime, an American firm), has three VDUs for information retrieval. They are manned from 7am to 10pm by immigration officers who respond to telephone inquiries from colleagues working at entry points. Officers on duty during the night, therefore, have no access to the system. They have to use their independent judgement whether to admit suspicious foreigners.

3. The oldest project is the Immigration and Nationality Department Electronic Computer System (INDECS). It has been running since August, 1980, on large ICL 2960 machines at the Home Office data processing centre in Bootle, Merseyside.

INDECS automates the pairing of landing and embarkation cards which have been completed by passengers who are subject to immigration control. The system was inaugurated with high hopes that it would be faster and more efficient than the previous "by hand" method of showing up people who stay in Britain longer than permitted.

That aspect of INDECS has not come up to expectation, because it still has an error rate of 2 to 3 per cent.

Flow of visitors

However, INDECS is providing unexpectedly successful information about the flow of visitors. It can alert the immigration service to any sudden influx of people from particular countries.

The service hopes to have its computer strategy in place by early next year.

Although no decisions have been made yet, it is possible to see the outlines of a fully computerized service, with elements of the three existing projects, which could be working by the end of the decade.

Cars ablaze as mob lays siege to pub

By Richard Ford

Detectives in the Irish Republic yesterday were investigating the motive behind a riot outside a public house in which a mob set four cars and a van alight trapping staff and customers inside.

About 200 people laid siege to the public house at Finglas, north Dublin, on Saturday night. At the height of the disturbances two sections of the fire brigade were stopped from reaching the blazing vehicles.

None of the staff or customers in the public house was injured in the attack which ended when 80 policemen dispersed the crowd.

A mother and her teenage son were in serious conditions in hospital yesterday with bullet wounds after an attack at their home in which a caretaker was murdered.

The police were at the bedside of Mrs Mary Galway, aged 58, and her son, David, aged 18, hoping they would give them clues to the apparently motiveless murder at their home in the grounds of Downey House Preparatory School in a "loyalist" area of south Belfast.

The injured woman's husband, Mr David Galway, aged 61, was shot dead early on Saturday during the raid.

An air and sea search began off the coast of Northern Ireland yesterday for an overdue fishing trawler from Co Donegal in the republic. Thirty boats from the fishing fleet based at Greencastle on the shores of Lough Foyle joined in a search of an area of 3,500 square miles off the Scottish island of Islay, the last known position of the trawler Ardcarra, with five crew on board.

Foot-and-mouth alert at farm

Movement of animals within a five-mile radius of a farm near Truro, in Cornwall, was restricted at the weekend because of a possible outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that the farmer had reported that one of his cows had boils in its mouth. Preliminary tests were negative, but the results of further tests would be known today.

Typhoid suspect

A woman aged 26 who returned recently from a holiday in Pakistan was seriously ill in Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, yesterday, with suspected typhoid. Her husband and daughter are under observation at home.

Rail return

A Victorian railway carriage, used for the past 64 years as a seaside holiday home, is to be restored, for £10,000, and brought back into service by the Bluebell Railway Preservation Society.

Two debtor nations put blame on West

From John Carlin, Mexico City

The presidents of Mexico and Brazil, the two leading nations in Latin America, and two of the most indebted in the world, ended a series of meetings last week in Cancun, on Mexico's Caribbean coast, with a challenge to the developed nations and a call for additional credit from the West.

In a toughly worded joint statement, which President Miguel De La Madrid and President Joao Figueiredo have named "The Cancun Declaration", the two countries said the present world economic crisis was the product of measures taken unilaterally by the developed nations.

"The Latin American nations are not prepared to accept the high social and economic costs which these measures provoke," the statement says.

Making a call for reopening the dialogue between North and South, the Cancun Declaration says the world recession "obliges Latin America to stand up to growing protectionism, in the markets of the developed countries, to high interest rates and to a shortage of financial resources."

In consequence "our countries urgently demand effective measures which will lead to the provision of sufficient financial resources under adequate conditions."

The words "under adequate conditions" are crucial. Both Mexico and Brazil have received loans of more than \$5 billion (£3.3m) this year alone from the international financial community, but the loans have been secured at the expense of both higher than normal interest rates and austerity measures imposed by the International Monetary Fund - on the two countries' economies.

The interest payments on their debts, which combined exceed \$170 billion, have severely stunted the growth of their economies.

Mexico averaged 8 per cent growth during the 1970s but this year, with no money left over after the debt payments to channel into industry, the Government will be happy if it can keep the economy at zero growth.

The IMF's severe belt-tightening measures have provoked indignation among both Mexicans and Brazilians who, with unemployment beginning to rise, see prices soaring, almost daily, above wages. The Mexican Government is acutely conscious of the potential political upheaval which could result from escalation of social tensions.

It is not clear yet when, or in what form, these additional credits will be sought.



Family tributes: Relatives of the Argentine war dead place flowers on the Lago Lacar to be cast into the South Atlantic.

Argentine mourners set sail

From Andrew Thompson, Montevideo

An Argentine Navy ship, an Air Force plane and the merchant ship Lago Lacar were due to converge yesterday in the South Atlantic at the site where the cruiser General Belgrano was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine a year ago.

The ship and aircraft will pay homage to the Argentine dead in last year's Falklands war, representing the armed forces as a whole. The Lago Lacar, chartered by the private group the Centre for Veterans for the Motherland, will do the same and will then proceed to navigate along the perimeter of Britain's protected zone.

The Lago Lacar is carrying about 50 relatives of the Argentine war dead and is laden with flowers to be thrown into the sea in a memorial ceremony today.

President Reynaldo Bignone and the ruling military junta have issued any memorial act for Argentine war dead other than that planned by the armed forces at the spot where the General Belgrano was torpedoed.

Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, who was on board the Lago Lacar when she left, told a press conference the relatives

would attend the ceremony at the point in the South Atlantic where the Belgrano sank with the loss of 321 lives on May 2 last year.

Royal Navy warships are continuing to patrol the 150-mile exclusion zone around the islands, in case Señor Destefanis suddenly tries to carry out

his original threat to make a run for shore.

ASUNCION: Mr Crossley Onslow, the Foreign Office Minister of State, said yesterday that Britain would like tension reduced in the South Atlantic but it must defend the people of the Falklands against aggression, Renter reports.

During his five-hour stay in Asuncion, at the end of a Latin American tour, Mr Onslow met Señor Alberto Nogues, the Paraguayan Foreign Minister.

LONDON: Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is to be questioned in the Commons about the disappearance of thousands of Argentines during the "dirty war" in the late 1970s, and in particular about two British subjects who vanished in the purge, the Press Association reports.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex south-east, said yesterday he would be asking Mr Pym "What fresh action the proposals to take to establish the fate of Mr Walter Nelson Fleury and Dr Douglas Gillis Whitehead, both United Kingdom citizens, who were among the thousands of disappeared persons."

Señor Destefanis, on the ship's gangway.

Heykal says evidence withheld

Cairo denies Sadat cover-up

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

Mr Mohamed Hassanein Heykal, one of Egypt's most influential journalists and a one-time confidant of the late President Sadat, has claimed that the authorities are withholding evidence which might incriminate some of Sadat's relatives. His allegation was firmly denied by a senior government prosecutor.

Mr Heykal is the author of *Autumn of Fury* an account of the assassination of Sadat, which has raised a storm of protest in Egypt and been condemned by the Press Council here.

In an interview with *The Times*, he said the evidence against Sadat's brothers-in-law was withheld for the same reason that the authorities wished to prevent publication of his book. The recent trial for corruption of Mr Ismat Sadat, the President's half-brother, had the "very big dose" for Egypt to swallow and the Government was anxious to stem "a tidal wave".

Published recently by André Deutsch in London, *Autumn of Fury* seeks to explain Sadat's assassination by militant Islamic soldiers in 1981 in terms of his suppression of religious and political groups, his controversial economic and foreign policies, and his personality. Much of the criticism of the book has concentrated on its analysis of Sadat's character, particularly his ethnic and social origins.

The Egyptian Council accused Mr Heykal of degrading journalistic ethics and impugning the honour of Egypt, its people and armed forces.

Mr Hassan Abu-Basha, the Interior Minister, was quoted on Friday by *Al-Akhar*, a mass-circulation newspaper, as saying that while there was no formal

ban on the book, it would not be allowed into Egypt for sale. Foreign newspapers serializing it, including *The Sunday Times*, disappeared from the news-stands and the only Egyptian newspaper to begin publishing extracts, the left-wing weekly *Al-Ahali*, suspended publication after one issue saying that it had been subject to government pressure.

Mr Heykal, a former Minister of Information and one-time editor of *Al-Ahram*, Egypt's leading newspaper, said that he expected a hostile reaction. However, he told *The Times*: "Nothing I said or wrote can be as devastating as the legal reasons given for the verdict in Ismat Sadat's case. It is a complete, sweeping indictment of a whole era."

The Court of Ethics upheld orders on February 12 detaining Mr Sadat and three of his sons for 12 months and sequestering their property, which it said was worth about £100m and unlawfully obtained. Publication of the court's reasons one month later led to the dismissal of two Cabinet ministers and President Mubarak ordered an investigation of two dozen senior officials who were accused by the court of failing to act against corruption.

In Mr Heykal's view, the trial was not part of a campaign to "de-Sadatise", but occurred because "groups among a Mafia" close to the President began quarrelling and accusing one another. "The outcry against corruption was so great that they had to put Ismat on trial," he said. "A dog had to be thrown to the wolves. But you cannot allow all dogs to be opened at once. I know for sure that the socialist prosecutor has full dossiers on the brothers of Mrs Sadat (the President's

widow) but he is not submitting them. I know for sure that there are dossiers on others."

Mr Hosni Abdelhamid, the Deputy Prosecutor General, who led the case against Mr Ismat Sadat, categorically denied this, saying: "It is absolutely false that we have anything on Mrs Sadat's brothers."

Mr Heykal cited two examples of what he regarded as major important errors in policy stemming from Sadat's personality. The visit to Jerusalem in 1977 was an attempt to "overshadow things" after the food riots in January of that year. "Then the insistence" on giving refuge to the dying Shah irritated Ayatollah Khomeini, and contributed to the war between Iraq and Iran.

"If Egypt had been accepting its responsibilities in the Arab world, that war would not have happened," he said.

● Mubarak attack: President Mubarak, in a May Day speech, hit out at writers and journalists who, he said, were besmirching Egypt's honour for money. He refused to identify the targets of his criticisms, but there is no doubt they were Mr Heykal and Mr Youssef Idrees, a novelist who recently cast doubt on the reasons for waging the 1973 war against Israel.

"Money blinds some people to traditional values", Mr Mubarak said. "These people have gone beyond the concept of freedom."

In an unmistakable reference to Mr Heykal, he said that certain "people" had been writing in Arab newspapers published abroad and he was glad to see that these newspapers had stopped publishing attacks on Egypt.

Royal couple get away from it all

From Grania Forbes, PA Court Correspondent, Los Angeles

The Prince and Princess of Wales with their 10-month-old son, Prince William, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday en route to the Bahamas, after their visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Victor Chapman, the couple's press secretary, said the Prince and Princess and their baby had slept for much of the flight.

The Boeing 747 landed briefly in Papeete, Tahiti, en route. None of the royal party left the aircraft at the stop.

After breakfast the Prince and Princess spent some time playing with their baby, who sat in a cushion-lined well between their two chairs. At Los Angeles they kissed him goodbye before he flew back to London.

During his parents' 10-day holiday in the Bahamas, the Prince will be cared for at the couple's home in Kensington Palace.

The Princess spent some of the flight writing letters while

Prince Charles sat at her side reading a history book.

Dr Armand Hammer, the American millionaire who has lent the royal couple a jet to fly them to the Bahamas, met them at Los Angeles airport. Then the Prince and the Princess, who was wearing a maroon and white dress, walked the 150 yards to their waiting aircraft and within minutes were bound for their holiday island of Windward.

Leading article, page 9

Kind words in Harare as envoy returns

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Mr Robert Zwinoira, Zimbabwe's former High Commissioner to Britain, slipped quietly back into Harare yesterday after being relieved of his post, leaving behind the £585,000 Mayfair mansion which jeopardized his career.

He was accompanied by Mr Witness Mangwende, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been in Europe on official business, and was met by Mr Nathan Shamuyirira, the Minister of Information, and his family. There was no official announcement of his return and he is understood to be under instructions not to speak to the press.

A Government source said Mr Zwinoira, appointed Zimbabwe's first High Commissioner to London in 1980, had completed his tour of duty and would probably be taking up a senior domestic post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The source denied that Mr Zwinoira had been dismissed because of accusations of financial mismanagement in his purchase of a mansion at 11 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair. "The affair is over. It has been publicly debated and Mr Zwinoira has suffered enough. There is no intention of publicly rebuking him."

The former High Commissioner was severely criticized in a parliamentary report published in February which accused him of a catalogue of misdemeanours almost without parallel in buying the house which deserved the strongest possible action by the Government.

After putting a deposit of £38,500 on the house, he ignored orders from Harare to cancel the deal and arranged to pay the balance by obtaining an unauthorized overdraft. This committed the Government to buying the house and ran up an additional £108,600 in interest charges.

Days after the publication of the report, Mr Zwinoira was recalled for "diplomatic consultations", and was in Harare for a parliamentary debate in which he was castigated by MPs who said he should be dismissed and ordered to repay a substantial sum to the Government.

However, Mr Mangwende told the House of Assembly that Mr Zwinoira had never been naive and was manipulated by unscrupulous estate agents.

Informed sources believe these are a number of considerations for his former post, the most often mentioned being Mr Tirivai Kangai, director of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation and brother of Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Services.

Cancer fear hits sale of cereals

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

Shoppers in South Africa are panicking over a report by the semi-official Medical Research Council that a popular breakfast cereal contained a substance that could cause cancer. A row is also brewing between cereal manufacturers and the Government over its refusal to identify the product.

The council's report said the cereal - which is advertised on television - contained defatted peanut meal decaffeinated for human consumption. Its use had continued for 18 months before it was spotted by the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases.

The institute identified the substance as a mycotoxin, carcinogen aflatoxin, a cancer-producing substance often used in processed foods. In the case of the cereal it has been used in concentrations exceeding legal limits.

Manufacturers and shops have urged the Government to identify the brand. Kellogg's said no defatted peanut meal was used in its breakfast cereals. Cerebos, another leading breakfast food manufacturer, also denied that illegal toxin levels were used in its products.

A Department of Health official said: "I cannot name the product because it is now a safe food produced by an ethical company. No action has been taken against the company."

Blacklist of torturers proposed in Geneva

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

An international blacklist naming persons responsible for torturing prisoners was advocated yesterday, by Mr Theo Van Boven, former director of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

He said in Geneva that, with systematic torture during interrogation used in many countries, listing the names of those who ordered it and those who applied it was one of the few practicable urgent deterrent measures.

No name would go on the list, he said, without "solid information". In addition the persons concerned would be invited beforehand to give their views.

While the Commission had

Friendly Botha face for Lesotho

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

Pretoria (AFP) - Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, conferred for four hours here on Saturday with Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, despite the "state of war" declared against South Africa by Lesotho after clashes along their common frontier. Last December, the South African Army raided Maseru, Lesotho's capital, and killed 42 people.

A communiqué said the two men had discussed the revival of a huge water project which would supply South Africa's parched Transvaal province with water from mountainous Lesotho, which is an enclave in South Africa.

They emphasized the "paramount importance" of economic and geographical facts in the establishment of "realistic relations" between the two countries, the communiqué said. It was the first contact between the two sides since the December attack.

The scheme, known as the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, would involve building five dams and would make water Lesotho's main export, turning the kingdom into a reservoir for South Africa.

Lesotho would receive electricity, irrigation and other economic benefits from the 20-year project, scheduled to start in 1985.

Architecture

Red herring of medievalism

By Charles McKean, Architecture Correspondent

The architect of the new building at 66 St James's Street, off Piccadilly, believes that his design "evokes a medieval feeling appropriate to its historic London setting". That is just one of several curiosities regarding this unusual structure.

The claim is curious for three reasons: first, why Tribes Architects should believe that a medieval feeling should be appropriate here; in a part of London which, barring the Tudor brick palace at the bottom of the hill, is the centre of clubland and redolent of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

The only medievalisms that occurred here were those perpetrated by the late nineteenth century. The second, even greater curiosity, is what makes the designer believe that his structure exudes anything medieval at all.

The final curiosity, I suppose, is why the designer finds it necessary to make such a palpably unlikely comparison to defend a strongly modern design. The partner in charge, Mr Rodney Gordon, was once a partner of the RIBA president, Mr Owen Luder, a man preferring to defend modern design in its own terms.

Is there, in fact, any medievalism in the building? The structure is bronzed metal infilled with glass, so it cannot be the materials. It is a five-storey corner building, with a two-storey attic space; fairly standard West End size and proportions: so it cannot be that.

The only unusual feature so far is the use of those materials for this type of infill block in this tightly controlled location, but that is not medieval.

So, is it the plan? At last, a faint gesture to the past: there are towers at each corner, billowing out from the main facade, but hardly sufficient to justify the term medieval.

Had the towers been capped by crenellations, parapets, a cap house and a flagpole, then the connexion might have been made. But, instead, their tops have been sliced off like



No 66: Faint gesture to the past.

fingertips with a sharp potato knife: simply to look at them makes the observer say "ouch".

If one looks for a reasonably accurate metaphor for this building, it must be something to do with the space programme, particularly the way the top of the building, instead of ending firmly as a building should with a cornice or roof, tapers away into the sky. The materials and mechanistic proportions all tend toward the same image.

But such an image would not be acceptable to the public in this location. Its predecessor, Map House, was equally intrusive in its day. Brick and stone, turrets and multilined windows, it was the usual second rate Edwardian baronial building that everybody would press to preserve in terror of the alternative. With unusual courage for London, the council permitted the alternative.

How does it compare with Map House? Pretty well. It lacks, of course, the intricate detail and sense of proportion; but it gains in strength of character except at the top. What clearly happened at the

top is interesting. There is a cornice and roof line. Most buildings are able to set back a mansard above the cornice line; this building, without the differentiation a cornice provides, simply slopes back, whereas the inherent character of the building should have indicated a projection at this point, turret-wise.

In other words, the planning authority could not quite come to terms with the dichotomy of having, on the one hand, the general height restraints for this district and, on the other, permitting a building of this distinctive nature. The compromise result, at skyline level, is clearly its weakest point.

The "medieval" gesture is a red herring and a sign that the architects think that the public will not accept the truth. It is a modern building, and a suitable if vulgar replacement for what must have been, in its time, an appalling solecism in this august street.

It is a more than usually forceful representative of modern architecture in London, and carried through with some panache.

Army alert called off in Bangkok as Prem resumes the leadership

General Prem Tinsulanonda, reappointed Prime Minister of Thailand by Royal proclamation on Saturday night, four days after he had announced his retirement, spent the weekend selecting parties and ministers for his new coalition Government.

His composition has not yet been settled but the middle-of-the-road Social Action Party is almost certain to be the dominant partner. The party's closest ally, the Democratic Party, is also expected to join the Government together with the right-wing Thai Citizens Party which has close links with the Army.

Chart Thai (Thai Nation), another right-wing party associated with big industry, may also be included. After General Prem's retirement announcement, Chart's claim that, as the largest party it should form the

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

government and provide the Prime Minister, triggered a crisis which was kept quiet but caused army units in Bangkok to be put on full alert for a few hours.

General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, the Army Commander-in-Chief, said the alert was only a routine test of preparedness, but the incident helped to convince General Prem that he was needed to prevent political chaos, as some party leaders and the Army had been telling him.

General Prem is preferred by the military not only because he is a former Army Commander-in-Chief but also because as an appointed Prime Minister he has no power base in Parliament which could clash with the Army's interests.

The Prime Minister's only comment since his reappointment was an undertaking to

include in his new Government only parties which would serve the interest of the public. It is well known that he wishes to continue foreign, economic and social policies he has been pursuing since he first became Prime Minister in March, 1980.

General Prem and his Government are expected to be confronted at the beginning of their term of office with army demands to change the constitution in order to maintain the military's political power. There are no indications how General Prem will handle this controversial issue. The general election appeared to indicate that a majority of Thais oppose what the Army is trying to do. An army-sponsored constitutional amendment Bill, seeking to retain the legislative power of the military-dominated Senate, was rejected by Parliament.

Secret summit in Cambodia

From Our Correspondent, Bangkok

The anti-Vietnamese "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" met in western Cambodia yesterday, only the third meeting of the tripartite coalition since it was formed last July.

Leaders of the three groups — the two non-communists, Prince Sihanouk, the President, Mr. Son Sann, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President, and leader of the communist Khmer Rouge — met at a secret site not controlled by any of the three groups.

Mr. Son Sann described it as "neutral territory". He had refused to attend a ceremony on Saturday with Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leaders because it took place at Phum

Thmey, one of the main strongholds of the Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk's first visit to Cambodia since the Vietnamese wiped out three resistance bases near the Thai border, provided his government with a notable diplomatic victory.

Five foreign ambassadors — from China, Malaysia, North Korea, Bangladesh and Mauritania — on Saturday presented credentials to the Prince.

More than 2,000 Cambodians, including many women and children, greeted the Prince and the ambassadors.

The Prince received the ambassadors in a jungle hut with the elaborate courtesies observed by monarchs and

presidents. Afterwards they sipped champagne.

Prince Sihanouk said the significance of the occasion was its occurrence on Cambodian soil. "It's an act of defiance to 180,000 Vietnamese in our country," he said.

ARANYAPRATHET: Cambodian resistance groups, battered by a fierce Vietnamese offensive, plan to regain the initiative in the jungle war during the rainy season starting this month, Reuter reports from this Thailand border town.

Prince Sihanouk, says the rains would turn the Cambodian jungles into a quagmire, bogging down the tanks and heavy armour of the Vietnamese.



On the march: A Salvadoran guerrilla column entering the town of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Guerrillas bring offensive to suburbs of San Salvador

San Salvador (Reuters) — Left-wing guerrillas attacked police outposts here last night, the first fighting in the capital in weeks.

There were no immediate reports of casualties in the attacks. The guerrillas earlier urged workers to celebrate May Day by helping in the struggle to hasten the defeat of El Salvador's American-backed Government.

Automatic gunfire could be heard from the suburbs of Mejicanos, two miles from the city centre, and Zacamil. "We are under attack", a policeman at the Mejicanos outpost told reporters by telephone.

The fighting appeared to be a part of a big offensive launched on Friday in the country's eastern provinces.

The rebels' Radio Venceremos said the offensive would not have been possible without the assistance of workers and peasants and it called on them to exchange their work tools for guns. The offensive was launched as a direct response to the Reagan Administration's plans to increase military aid to El Salvador.

The radio did not report new actions in the eastern provinces. It merely summarized reports of

earlier battles, and military sources said the guerrillas were possibly regrouping for new strikes elsewhere.

Reporters who drove along the Pan American and coastal highways to the eastern provinces said the two main east-west roads were open. They did not sight any guerrillas but saw several buses smoldering by the roadside.

The key city of Santa Rosa de Lima in La Union province, held by the rebels for 12 hours at the height of their offensive, was reported quiet. Troops could be seen everywhere. Residents said the guerrillas destroyed the Santa Rosa garrison when they entered the city. A bank and some jewelry shops were looted.

The frontier post of El Amatillo was also back in government hands after guerrillas overran it and destroyed the bridge linking El Salvador with Honduras. Aid workers said that eight Salvadoran soldiers and eight drivers were killed during the fighting for El Amatillo. At least twenty lorries destroyed in the attacks littered the road.

The guerrillas claimed that Honduran troops, backed by

tanks and mortar and artillery fire, crossed the bridge to help Salvadoran soldiers at El Amatillo. He said the Hondureans were beaten back with six men killed.

WASHINGTON: Mr. William Clark, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, has defended US undercover operations in Nicaragua and denied the Administration was seeking to overthrow the country's left-wing government, Reuter reports.

"The objective is not to overthrow any government. But a key objective is to make known what is truly occurring there", Mr. Clark said in an interview with the news magazine *US News and World Report*.

He defended US covert actions in Nicaragua, adding that such operations were "vital and effective" policy tools that had been available for every president to use with great discretion and under great legal constraint.

MANAGUA: Right-wing guerrillas yesterday killed 11 people, including a West German doctor, in an ambush in northern Nicaragua, diplomatic sources said.

The ruler who paid no tax

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A good deal of ingenuity and effort is devoted by Indians to the minimizing of their tax burden, but few can have been so successful as the late ruler of Ramgarh, Khamby Narayan Singh.

For 23 years the prince managed to stave off the tax man, and when he died he owed 18m rupees more than £2.2m at current rates.

He began not paying his taxes immediately upon independence in 1947 and carried on until his death in 1970. He avoided seizure of his properties by the simple device of giving them away. He successfully disposed of five residences, and a fortune in stocks, shares and bank deposits.

More than 19 years later, in 1980, the Government decided that enough was enough and wrote off his debt.

Now the Indian Parliament's watchdog, the Public Accounts Committee, in its annual report published at the weekend, has castigated the Government for doing so.

Iran-Iraq prisoner exchange completed

Ankara (Reuters) — Iran and Iraq completed an exchange of prisoners of war in Turkey yesterday when 32 Iranians flew home after negotiations which went on well into the night, Turkish state radio reported.

On Saturday 32 Iraqi prisoners brought to Ankara for the hand-over left by air for Baghdad after only brief negotiations. There was no immediate explanation for the protracted talks over the Iranians, which involved officials from the International Red Cross and Turkey as well as Iran and Iraq. A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement issued yesterday thanked all parties concerned with the hand-over. The ministry said on Saturday that Turkey was keen to remain impartial towards both countries, which have been at war since September 1980.

Mr. Said Sekhavend, the Charge d'Affaires at the Iranian Embassy here, told reporters on Saturday that the 32 Iraqi prisoners comprised three army captains and 29 enlisted men. All were invalids.

The Iraqi mission here has not released any details about the 32 Iranians sent home yesterday as part of the first prisoner-of-war exchange between Iran and Iraq on Turkish territory. Reporters were kept well away from the aircraft used for the exchange.

TEHRAN: Mr. Nouraddin Kianouri, the secretary-general of Iran's Tudeh (Communist) Party, who was arrested with much of the party's leadership in February, has confessed on television to spying for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh Party played an active role in the revolution which overthrew the Shah in 1979 and always declared support for the Islamic Government.

But according to a translation of the confession in the English-language *Tehran Times*, Mr. Kianouri said he had been in contact with Soviet agents since 1945.

"Our violations mainly consisted of the delivery of top-secret military and political documents to our bosses at the Russian embassy," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

The television also broadcast a half-hour confession by the editor of a Tudeh Party magazine, Mr. Mahmud Esmadzadeh, Iran's national news agency IRNA, quoted him as saying Marxism was at a dead end in Iran because of the people's support for Islam.

San Clemente site for Nixon library

After 10 years of searching and some controversy, former President Nixon has decided to establish a library in his name in San Clemente, California, once the location of Mr. Nixon's western White House, Ivor Davis writes from Los Angeles.

The search for a home for the Nixon documents and private papers has been marked by controversy largely because the University of California at Irvine, believed by most to be the leading

contender for the library, had attached conditions to its proposal that the Richard Nixon Archives Foundation finally rejected.

Plans call for construction of an 80,000 sq ft building that would also include a public exhibit area "dealing with the major issues and events of the post-World War Two period in which Richard Nixon played a role", according to Mr. Scott Diehl, the mayor of San Clemente, who along with former Congressman James

Roosevelt, son of Franklin Roosevelt, announced that Mr. Nixon had chosen San Clemente over half a dozen other sites.

The library will go up on a magnificent 13-acre site overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The Nixon Archives Foundation must now raise money for construction of the library which will be run by the National Archives, the organization responsible for all presidential libraries in the United States.

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TGS 5/83

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Bonn urged to find out if East Germany was involved in Hitler diaries

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Leading Christian Democratic politicians are to ask the West German Government this week to set up an investigation to find out whether East German state security officials had anything to do with providing the Hitler documents for *Stern* magazine.

The party's parliamentary leadership wants to find out more from West German intelligence services about their knowledge of contacts between Herr Thomas Walde, an editor of the *Stern* magazine history section, and East German intelligence sources.

A report yesterday in *Welt am Sonntag*, a paper that maintains close contacts with German intelligence sources, said Herr Walde informed the West German Defence Ministry in 1981 that he had been offered Hitler material by the East German secret service in connection with a documentary series *Stern* was planning. Herr Walde, however, told the paper that this was not correct.

Herr Walde travelled with Herr Gerd Heidemann, the *Stern* reporter said to have discovered the diaries, to Bornsorf in East Germany in 1980 for investigations in connexion with the Hitler documents.

In a commentary on the affair, the respected weekly *Die Zeit* said on Thursday it would be a mistake to believe that Herr Heidemann and Herr Walde could have carried out research in East Germany without the knowledge of the security authorities.

The *Sunday Times* said yesterday that Herr Heidemann had spoken last week to the former German officer who said he recovered the documents from a plane crash in 1945.

Herr Heidemann said the man, who is a crucial link in establishing whether the diaries are genuine, still insisted on anonymity, but said the diaries were retrieved from the burning aircraft and lodged in a haystack for only a few days. It had earlier been supposed the papers had remained in the haystack for several years.

They were then removed to the West, where they were held by the officer until he handed them to Herr Heidemann in exchange for money and a promise that they would be passed to West Germany's federal archives.

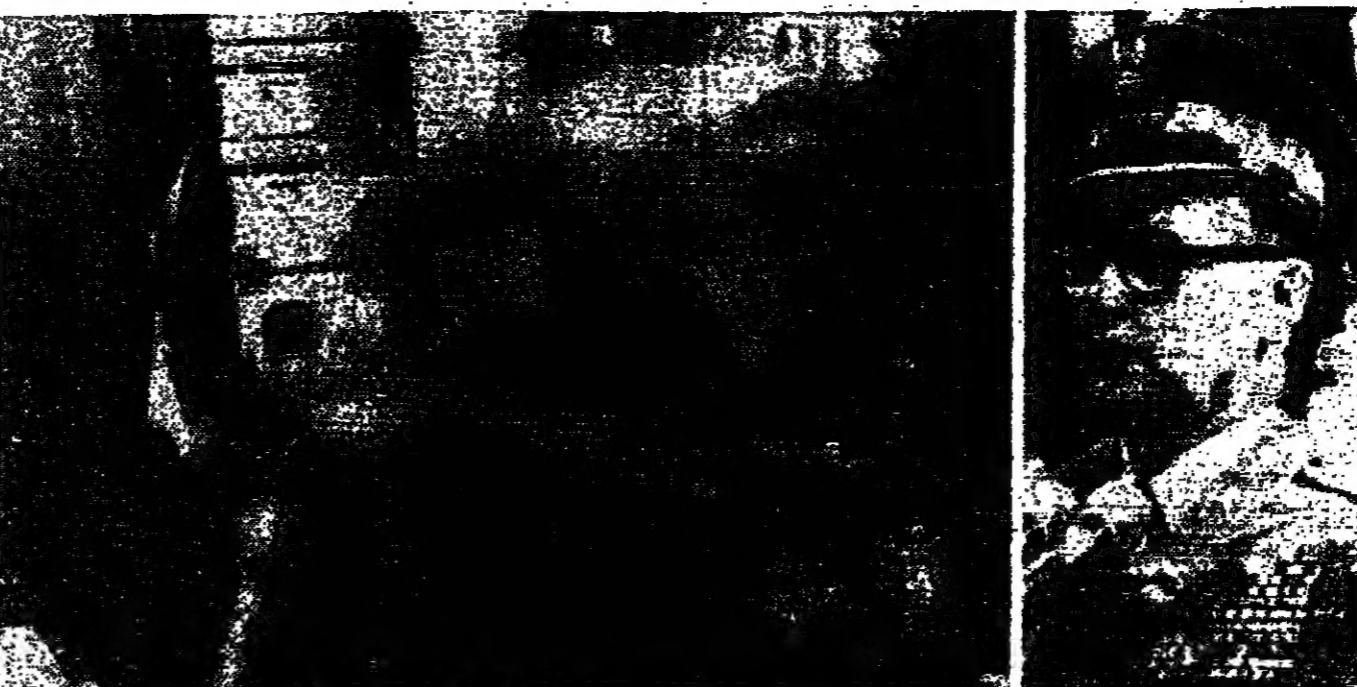
The *Sunday Times* has also sent a reporter to Bornsorf, where the aircraft crashed, to speak to local people. He said their evidence conflict in some ways with that provided by the anonymous German officer, but two witnesses said a survivor of the crash was found clutching a large wooden case.

Another piece of evidence was also shown to *The Sunday Times* by Herr Heidemann - a letter from Robert Kemper, who was present at the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

He told Herr Heidemann he knew from 1947 that Hitler was aware of Rudolf Hess's flight to Scotland in 1941, a point made clear in the diaries.

Declassified documents at the National Archives in Washington also show, according to *The Sunday Times*, that Wilhelm Speidl, who had been head of Section Two of the Reich Security Office, told American interrogators at the end of the war that he had heard of Hitler keeping diaries.

The US intelligence report says "Investigation has led agents to believe that certain important documents, including the diaries of Hitler and the exchange of letters between Hitler and Eva Braun (Hitler's mistress) might well be among the items hidden... just before the capitulation."



Soaking the workers: Police use water cannon to disperse Solidarity supporters in the Old Town of Warsaw yesterday while General Jaruzelski (right), opens the official May Day parade elsewhere in the Polish capital.

May Day marchers air grievances

By Our Foreign Staff

France's two biggest trade unions staged a May Day parade in Paris yesterday in support of President Mitterrand's Government, despite their opposition to its harsh austerity programme.

Headed by Socialist and Communist Party leaders, about 30,000 members of the Communist-led CGT and Socialist-led CFDT union federations marched to the Place de la Bastille in Paris.

The third main union, the moderate Force Ouvrière, held a separate march attended by an estimated 5,000 people at which spokesmen condemned the austerity programme as being "against the interests of workers."

Another demonstration of opposition to the tax and price increases imposed by the Government a month ago was mounted by the SNPMI, an organization representing small businessmen who claim they have been unfairly hit by the Government measures.

The rallies took place amid rising political tension after violent demonstrations last week by students and farmers, strikes by doctors and rumblings of discontent among police.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, appealed to the unions on Saturday to support the Government in its attempts to bring down inflation and bridge France's large balance of payments deficit.

The CGT and the CFDT, marching together in a May Day rally for the first time for four years, said the parade was intended to be a symbol of the left's unity in power.

In Bonn and throughout West Germany, trade union leaders speaking at May Day demonstrations urged the Government to shorten the working week and introduce a job-creation programme to counter unemployment.

Herr Ernst Breit, the head of the Trade Union Congress (DGB), said in Bremen that a government programme to create jobs was "indispensable" to safeguard social peace.

"A shorter working week should become a demand workers can go on strike for," Herr Ernst Haas, the leader of the Railway Workers' Union, said in Munich, adding that this could not be achieved without a hard struggle.

Herr Erich Hoesacker, the Communist Party leader, watched a May Day procession in East Berlin lasting nearly two hours. East Germany used this year's traditional May Day parades to urge workers to increase labour productivity and maintain loyalty to the Communist Party.

The Pope, speaking to 50,000 pilgrims and tourists in St Peter's Square in Rome yesterday, hailed workers and praised labour as the source of human dignity.

More than 100,000 demonstrators gathered in an Athens park to celebrate May Day, waving red banners and chanting slogans against the Government's pay-freeze.

The paradox is that the rally was organized by the government-controlled General Confederation of Greek Workers. The adoption of anti-government slogans was the price it had to pay to stop the Communist-led trade unions from holding a separate meeting.

In Peking, the Chinese celebrated May Day in good-humoured and relaxed fashion, typified by a huge party in the normally austere Great Hall of the People. While state and Communist Party leaders attended a gala musical show last night in the hall's huge theatre, the rest of the complex was turned into a gigantic entertainment centre.

Ethiopian rebels to free relief team soon

The 10 foreign relief workers, including four Britons and two Irish nurses, kidnapped in Ethiopia 10 days ago, will be released "as soon as possible," their captors claim. But the Save the Children's fund, for whom the Britons work, is treating the claim with caution, the Press Association reports.

Mr Tewelde Wedelias, a Rome representative of the kidnappers' group, the Tigre People's Liberation Front, said Colonel Hugh Macleay, director of SCF Overseas, had been told in Khartoum last week that the captives' safety was assured.

But he added: "I cannot give a date for their release - it will be as soon as they have seen the conditions in which 1.2 million Tigrin people are suffering in the present drought."

Tigre live in northern Ethiopia, on its border with Eritrea. The rebels claim the relief workers are being held as "guests" not hostages.

Fourteen die in plane crash

Jacksonville (Reuters) - Fourteen people were believed killed when a Navy C-131 transport aircraft en route to the US base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, crashed into the St John's river here in Florida, while returning to its Jacksonville base with engine trouble.

Only one survived, Melissa Kelly, aged 32, a technician. She was clinging to a floating piece of luggage.

Greenhouse in the sky

Moscow, (Reuters) - Soviet and Bulgarian scientists are developing a "space greenhouse" to supply vegetables to cosmonauts in long-term missions, Tass news agency said.

The optimum soil mix for growing plants in zero-gravity conditions is among the subjects under study. During their record 211-day mission on the Salyut 7 space station last year two Soviet cosmonauts cultivated peas, wheat and herbs.

Politicians shot

Colombo (Reuters) - Three leading members of Sri Lanka's ruling United National Party have been shot dead by guerrillas in the northern Jaffna district, homeland of the Tamil minority, police said. Local council elections are due in two weeks.

Pilot's switch

Peking (AFP) - Major Li Dawei, a Taiwan Air Force pilot who on April 22 defected with his aircraft to China, has been accepted into the Chinese Air Force, the People's Daily reported.

Bush needed

Washington - President Reagan told the Houston Post that he would like Vice-President George Bush to be his running mate again if he decides to seek reelection in 1984.

Lava canal

Catania (AP) - Experts prepared last night to dig a three-yard-deep canal as first step in a 1,000m lire (£3.5m) plan to divert Mount Etna's lava from villages in its path.

Storms hit Soviet Far East

Moscow, (Reuters) - Rainstorms and hurricane-force winds which brought fresh snowstorms to northern China have also hit the Soviet Far East, closing ports and factories and destroying houses.

Tass did not give precise details of the disruption in the region around Khabarovsk but it indicated that the ports of Vladivostok and Nakhodka, which handle almost all Soviet Pacific trade, had been paralysed for several days. It said roads had been closed by flooding and the sowing of spring grain halted.

Reports from Peking said the same storms, caused by two powerful cyclones, had brought freak snowfalls to the Heilongjiang province of northern China bordering Khabarovsk.

They cut power and water supplies in some areas and brought factories to a standstill.

Hardest hit was the area around the city of Qiqihar where more than 1ft of snow fell on Friday. Railway passenger and freight services were interrupted and power and telephone lines brought down.

Decision likely today on Italian poll date

From Peter Nicholls, Rome

President Sandro Pertini is expected to prepare today the decree dissolving the Italian parliament and calling a general election. The most likely date is the June 26, when important local government elections are also due.

The fall of Senator Amintore Fanfani's coalition became inevitable last week when the Socialists decided to withdraw their support. They are the second biggest of the four parties in the coalition after the Christian Democrats.

Although they have less than 10 per cent of the national vote, the Socialists enjoy a crucial position, given the delicate balance in Italian politics. They also feel that the earlier the country goes to the polls, the better the result will be for the Socialists. On Friday Senator Fanfani faced the inevitable by resigning.

President Pertini devoted the weekend to consultations with the party leaders, and today will hear a final opinion from the two Houses of Parliament. Senator Tommaso Morino for the Senate and Signora Nilde Iotti for the Chamber of Deputies.

These exchanges are required by the constitution, but the President is not bound by the advice he receives. A dissolution is his own responsibility once he has drawn his conclusions about the alternatives.

He appears convinced that elections can be avoided no longer. The present Parliament, elected in 1979, has produced five governments. There were hopes that Senator Fanfani would have seen out the legislature which has still a year to run.

A last-minute attempt was made at the weekend to lead off elections with a reported Communist proposal that Senator Morino should be asked to investigate the prospects of forming another administration. That idea also foundered because of Socialist opposition.

President Pertini is himself seen to be less opposed to elections, on the ground that in present circumstances no government appears capable of enforcing the severe austerity measures the economy requires.

González patches up rift with unions

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Immediate fire from leaders of the country's two biggest trade unions, the Socialist General Labour Union (UGT) and the Communist Workers' Commissions.

He lunched with Señor Fernandez, the leader of the UGT branch, who told him on Saturday: "It is incredible that Felipe González should back the most powerful and reactionary management group in Spain."

After the lunch the rift was apparently patched up, and Señor González addressed a Socialist May Day rally in the capital.

However, at a separate rally organized by the Communist trade union, both the UGT and the Socialist Government were attacked by speakers.

Police are reported to have arrested 27 bank strike pickets on Saturday, but most banks continue to operate.

Delhi will crack down on spying

From Kaidip Nayar, Delhi

The Government has asked all security agencies, including the state special branches, to set up counter-intelligence units to detect and foil methods used by foreign spies, particularly the superpowers, and neighbouring countries, in collecting intelligence in India.

Delhi is worried by an increasing number of instances where foreigners have tried to gather information on internal developments, sensitive defence installations, and other forms of strategic intelligence, including industrial, scientific, technological and manpower potential.

The Intelligence Bureau, which has been assigned the overall study of all counter-intelligence problems in the country, has asked the states to associate it "right from the start" in their counter-intelligence work.

It is conceded that the counter-intelligence requirements will vary from state to state due to local factors - for example, the border states or those receiving a large number of foreign visitors or having foreign missions located in them - would need greater efforts than others.

More than 1,200 held as Tanzania fights hoarders

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Tanzania's operation against alleged black marketers, smugglers and currency manipulators, which started more than a month ago, is still in progress. Official figures for arrests so far exceed 1,200, and the total may be much higher.

Those arrested, including traders, officials of government distribution and supply organizations, businessmen and private individuals, are being held under the detention law. President Nyerere has said they cannot be tried in the courts because the normal legal process is inadequate or inappropriate for such cases.

The campaign was launched without warning in March when police and party organizations were ordered to root out hoarders and other "economic saboteurs". There have long been serious shortages of many goods, including foods and other essentials, owing to Tanzania's lack of foreign exchange and a fall in local production.

In Dar es Salaam alone, more than 500,000 worth of currency and goods of all kinds, valued at \$30m to \$50m, have been seized since the campaign began. People found with large amounts of cash in their homes or businesses have been assumed to be "economic saboteurs", and goods seized range from banned imports such as television sets to textiles, car spares and food.

Asian traders have been a special target and many people have been denounced by neighbours because of local quarrels. Numerous cases of extortion, some involving police officers, have been reported.

A British accountant working on a road scheme funded by British aid was denounced for having a dozen golf balls in his house. In other cases, possession of two tubes of toothpaste led to allegations of hoarding.

The fate of those arrested is still uncertain. They include some large-scale black marketers, but a much greater number of small-scale offenders.

Tanzania's economic needs are being investigated by a mission from the International Monetary Fund which is pressing Tanzania to agree to a substantial devaluation of the shilling, to tighter controls on government spending, and a freezing of everyday trade.

Tanzania is seeking an estimated \$450m in aid from the World Bank and the IMF, but has refused so far to accept the drastic measures proposed by the IMF.

Corsican bomb gang smashed

Paris (Reuters) - French police have smashed a Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) ring in Paris and discovered a bomb-making equipment and \$100,000 (£66,000) of counterfeit American money, police sources said yesterday.

Eight men detained after Friday's wave of bombings in the capital by the Corsican separatist guerrillas will probably face charges, they said. Two had admitted taking part in the attacks on four railway stations and an Air France terminal.

Marseille, Aix-en-Provence and Alfortville were also hit by bombs as the guerrillas broke a two-year truce with the Government.

Fifteen explosions caused serious damage but no casualties.

Police sources said that the authorities learnt by chance of the FLNC's plans late on Thursday, only a few hours before the explosions, and mobilized scores of men to try to prevent them.

The Government outlawed the FLNC last January after blaming it for about 800 bomb attacks on French settlers and businesses in Corsica last year.

ENTERTAINMENTS C. 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OPERA & BALLET C. 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THE ARTS

Ever since he first directed, in *Performance* (1968), Nicolas Roeg has been a figure of fascination and controversy, and *Eureka* - which opens in London on Thursday - seems unlikely to break the mould. Clare Colvin interviews the director, and Dennis Hackett reviews the appearance of *Eureka*'s star, Gene Hackman, on *The South Bank Show*.

The madness and the ecstasy

In the summer of 1943 Sir Harry Oakes, one of the world's richest men, was found bludgeoned to death in his bed. The murder, which not only the lousiest residents of the Bahamas, but the rest of the world when it became known that his close friend, the Duke of Windsor, then Governor of the Bahamas, was threatened with a similarly nasty death if he did not give way to the plans of a Mafia syndicate to build a casino on Nassau.

It was not Sir Harry's death that intrigued the film director Nicolas Roeg so much as the extraordinary way he had made his fortune, and its effect on his life thereafter. As a young man, Oakes was one of the many struggling prospectors who descended on the Yukon at the turn of the century in search of gold. A 14-year trek to goldfields from Alaska to Australia finally resulted in the realization of his dream when he discovered in northern Ontario the second largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. The down-and-out prospector, bereft of friends and money, and almost insane from the appalling conditions he had been living under, was suddenly a billionaire.

Roeg is adamant that *Eureka*, his new film opening in London on Thursday, is not a dramatized documentary of Sir Harry Oakes' life. His thoughts had been concerned with the theme of obsession with money when he read Marshall Hout's book on the Oakes murder case, *King's X*, and it provided the shell for what he wanted to say. The main character in the film, Jack McCann, played by Gene Hackman, has a similar background. Jane Lapotnik plays his wife and Theresa Russell his daughter. The daughter's playboy husband, who was wrongly accused of the murder, is played by the Dutch actor Rutger Hauer.

"As with *Bad Timing*, something

touched a chord. I found that the incident and the position of the character reflected some kind of truth in my head," says Roeg. "I would hope that anyone who sees the film would feel something of Jack McCann's predicament. It is about a man who experiences the ecstasy of finding what he is searching for. But ecstasy is a dangerous emotion to reach. Where do you go after that? What can you reach for after ecstasy? A more ecstatic ecstasy? In a way his story is over, but his life is not. He has to live on to wonder what his life means."

Eureka is likely, as with Roeg's past work, to cause some discussion among critics. His producer, Jeremy Thomas, who worked with Roeg on his previous film, *Bad Timing*, says: "Nic has the ability to make an audience feel it has been physically punched in the stomach the way he suddenly catches them off guard." The disturbing images do indeed have that effect, though one of the strongest, the setting fire to the dead man, is based on fact. The distributors have obviously felt rather weak-stomached in their decision to open it quietly at the Screen on the Hill and the Odeon Kensington rather than going for a general release. Presumably, if it becomes a cult film, they will consider the West End.

"I don't believe my films are inaccessible," says Roeg. "If they were I would be inaccessible myself. What I am trying to do, as anyone who works in any form of art or communication is trying to do, is to express an emotion. The film audience is, curiously, demanding in conservatism. You don't find that in any other form of expression, such as dance or theatre. People never say of dance, 'I don't understand what is happening'. Yet film is the newest and should be the freest art of all."



As in his earlier *Don't Look Now*, the images often show what is going on in the mind of one of the characters rather than an actual event. The strike, where McCann realizes he has stumbled across one of the richest seams of gold, is expressed in terms of a veritable flood of gold which all but drowns him. It is a way, says Roeg, of conveying to the audience the mystical thrill for McCann - in reality all he would have seen was some quartz in a rock, but the mind of a miner would have immediately leapt to the riches it meant.

At 55, and with six films to his credit, Roeg still retains a certain modesty, almost uneasiness, about explaining his work. Dealing so much in the visual and emotional medium, he finds it hard to rationalize about them. Significantly, on a recent television programme, his colleagues and critics spent nearly an hour pontificating about the meaning of his films: finally the director himself sat down to be interviewed, and simply delivered benign shrugs and self-effacing laughter when faced with discussing his work.

He has been on record as saying that

when he films he reaches the point of being on the verge of madness. In fact, whatever may be going on in his head, those who have filmed with him say that he works very quietly and the scenes are minutely mapped out beforehand, every camera shot being recorded in the script. As a one-time cameraman himself, he feels able to leave the technical side during the day's shooting to his director of photography, Alex Thomson, and concentrate on the actors. He is usually able to get the actors he wants on his films, because they know it will be a remarkable experience working with him.

"I look on filming as a way of making contact and trying to understand each other," says Roeg. "You cannot help but reveal yourself through your work. Now I'm trying to figure out what mark this film has left on me. A lot of people's lives were involved. We formed a microcosm of society and lived in that world for a while. Then gradually, day by day, people left and now I am the last one working on it - they have all gone away from the village. John Houston once said: 'All in all, it is rather a melancholy affair making films'. I'm inclined to agree."

Nicolas Roeg (left), photographed by Suresh Karadia; and Gene Hackman, finding that everything can sometimes be nothing, in *Eureka*

An actor's internal agony

There are Oscars on the mantelpiece but there is angst in the soul. Last night on LWT's *The South Bank Show* Gene Hackman was heaping it freely on the interviewer Alan Gibson in Jamaica during the making of his latest film, *Eureka*, directed by Nicolas Roeg.

Mr Hackman describes his acting techniques as "internalizing", and thinks of Marlon Brando not quite as his idol but as his guide. Internalizing for Hackman could not have been harder. He plays a gold prospector who strikes it rich and finds having everything a kind of devouring nothing.

In person a gentle, bewildering man, he is several precincts away from Popeye Doyle, the tough cop he played in *The*

French Connection, his first starring role. It won him an Oscar.

Success and, presumably, money in the bank have not made life sweeter. He has not found acting enough. "Is this what a grown man does at 50-odd, at 52?"

On the whole he was not crazy about anything he had done. He had had some fun in *Bonnie and Clyde*, for which he was nominated for best supporting actor, because of the ensemble feel among the cast. He wished he had the energy now - "There is very little in films that is interesting after you have been doing it for 20 years."

Whoever you were showed through in time and that

seemed to worry him. He admitted to a lot of bad films and said he had stopped working after *Superman*, which he did not count among the bad, because he was accepting roles just on monetary value.

He thought he had exorcized the need to be a performer. You could grow out of it, he said, but later confessed there was still "that small boy in me".

He sat in the sun, externalizing about his internalizing, looking unhappy, dismayed at the roles that had failed to liberate the real Gene Hackman. "I suppose at 70 years old you come to the realization that it doesn't matter so much, that it's just as good as any profession", he said, and made it sound like a question.

Opera

Pritchard takes the honours

Parsifal
Opernhaus, Cologne

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's biggest successes in West Germany over the past five years have mostly been with Wagner: the *Ring* in Stuttgart, *Tristan und Isolde* at Bayreuth, *Das Liebesverbot* in Munich, and now *Parsifal* at Cologne. If there is a common thread in these productions it is Ponnelle's attraction, as a theatrical craftsman, to the world of dramatic leitmotif and symbol, rather than to the more troubled waters of the mythological, mystical or moral in Wagner's art.

Anyone expecting the new *Parsifal* to be an intense spiritual experience is likely to be disappointed. What Ponnelle achieves is a vindication of *Parsifal* as a cogent musico-dramatic entity, capable of expressing something profound about the complexity and contradictions of man. His constant reference-point is a glowing temple interior, less ornate than Wagner's original conception but just as finely sculpted, and like every Ponnelle set, perfectly symmetrical. By using it as a solid framework for each scene, Ponnelle links it to a temple of human nature, emphasizing that the characteristics displayed by the inhabitants of castle and magic garden in Act II are the direct complement to those of Mount Salvo in Act I: the idealism and bland self-righteousness in man contrasted with the destructive tendencies of his sensuous, physical and vindictive self.

Student opera
Bloomsbury/RAM

Some of the best entertainment last week was to be found at the Bloomsbury Theatre, where the National Opera Studio presented the fruits of its year's "finishing course": seven deftly stage-managed scenes from seven different operas, produced by Christopher Renshaw and designed by the Wimbledon School of Art.

To plunge into the final scene of *La traviata*, or into Mozart's *Porgi amor*, and to do so in front of a largely professional



Peter Lindroos as Parsifal: strange casting

Ponnelle's depiction of Amfortas as a demented, stumbling, unkempt ogre - like a drunken intruder - is not only intensely dramatic but reinforces the arrangement of Titurel's asceticism, which has robbed the knights of sexuality, individuality, colour and even compassion. The same stage picture in Act II, refreshing though it appears with flowers, bright costumes and beautiful chorus movement, illustrates how obsession with the Grail has led Klingor on an equally perverted path, with magic brews and astrological symbols.

The result not only imposes a much stronger unity on the work than is normal in performance: it also makes much clearer that Wagner was as critical of the world of the Grail as he was of its opposite, the world of Klingor. So, in spite of Ponnelle's lip-service to some of the work's traditional vestiges

and prospecting audience, is an experience intimidating enough to test the most fervent devotees. At times the strain did show, but Shirley Pilgrim as Violetta and Alina Sheehan as *Figaro*'s Countess judged well the pacing and expressive scale of their tableaux. Among the men, the versatility and muscle of Donald Stephenson's tenor and the cultivated resonance of Jeremy Munro's bass were tried and tested in their respective roles as Samson/Florestan and Germont/Almaviva.

The ability to make an audience believe totally in a role within just a few minutes, something which springs from a high intelligence liberated by an unconscious fusion of vocal and dramatic craft, remains rare even among the best. That the Act II duet from Bizet's *Owens* *Wingrave* was one of the most powerful scenes of the evening was due to two young singers who already possess this ability in generous measure. Linda Strachan presented a Carmen whose ripe sensuality grew artfully through phrasing, and Geoffrey Dolton, whose recitative, as *Figaro* had revealed as much as any aria, was a Wingrave of a perceptive breadth and intensity that made one see a Billy Budd lurking not too far behind.

The imagination and resourcefulness of the student stage

of religion, this *Parsifal* is more a vivid parable of human behaviour and aspiration than an exploration of spiritual truths.

Musically, the production is less consistent. How Peter Lindroos came to be cast as Parsifal is baffling, for he lacks the vocal force to convey the character's purity or give the cries of anguish an adequate strength. Gottfried Hornik was an equally curious choice to deliver Klingor's ranting declamations.

Karl Ridderbusch's prickly, patriarchal Gurnemanz is a sad portrait of vocal decline, and Thomas Stewart as Amfortas is another candidate for retirement. On a more positive note, the promising German bass Matthias Holler does not go unnoticed as Titurel, and Valtraud Meier's exciting young Kundry bears one of the most striking voices I have heard in the past year.

The real musical honours, though, are reserved for Sir John Pritchard, who has followed his Cologne *Meistersinger* with a *Parsifal* of immense breadth, confidence, conviction and serenity, as warmly applauded by the orchestra as by the audience. His reading showed a searching grasp of thematic material, a natural shaping of dramatic contrast and a control of momentum that gave the Act II finale and Good Friday music an overwhelming charge. This alone released the performance from its earthbound quality.

Andrew Clark

designs, particularly those by Julie Reed for *Carmen*, and Michael Spencer for *Fidelio*, were equally encouraging, and the players of the National Centre for Orchestral Studies under Stuart Bedford provided vivid and confident support.

Meanwhile, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama had brought more Britten to London. Their *Rape of Lucretia*, thoughtfully and simply directed by John Lavson Graham and conducted by Leonard Hancock, visited the Royal Academy at a time when this chamber opera is coming into its own.

To make this masterpiece of verbal and formal contrivance dramatically as well as musically plausible is quite a challenge. Gerry Kilgling's designs economically and effectively combined the "action" with male and female Chorus (Henry Lankaster, and Lynn Anderson in well-groomed voice) like work-woman missionaries either side. The parts of Tullius, Lucretia and Lucia, all of them highly tested and nakedly exposed, were more than competently handled by Peter Thomson, Eleanor Bennett and Elizabeth Dobie, while the freshness and impetus of the chamber orchestra, compensated for a certain lack of finesse in colour and timbre.

Hilary Finch

Concerts

Trouble in texture and form

Beaux Arts Trio
Wigmore Hall

I happened to catch sight, during the interval in Saturday's recital by the Beaux Arts Trio, of three goblets of iced tap-water being borne on a plastic tray backstage. An insignificant apparition, perhaps, but it seemed to say something about the spartan, unlovely performance of Schumann's F major Trio we had just heard.

The piano trio is famously an awkward medium even at the best of times, and here the musicians needed special luck in a programme of interesting failures: this was the first of three concerts on consecutive days featuring the piano trios of Schumann and Brahms, prepared on each occasion by Haydn. However, Schumann found them, minimizing the glory of his *trouville* and maximizing the trouble he has

with texture and form. Isidore Cohen's violin, in particular, was disinclined to sing. His tone was grainy and his phrasing plain; there was even some momentary uncertainty of intonation. And so ideas that should have flowered like poppies on a building site were coloured too much with the surrounding mud.

It was all so surprising, especially after an electrifying, quick-witted finale to Haydn's A major Trio of 1794, to find the Beaux Arts slipping away from perfect togetherness as they did when violin and cello had to play as one in the first movement. Then the care they lavished on several passages of question-answer counterpoint threw attention on what is the most tiresome aspect of Schumann's chamber music. I liked the way the Intermezzo began with a simultaneous smile and a huddle, but elsewhere the performance moved in such a

way as to make unsupportable claims to formal elegance. Right at the end, for instance, where Schumann acknowledges his helplessness in a sudden wander into harmonic confusion, the Beaux Arts passed through at a gallop started many bars before.

The performance of Brahms's B major Trio was not much happier. The near little stabs of the Beaux Arts style paid off in the delicate scherzo, but otherwise, particularly in the first movement, they gave an impression of fiddleness quite alien to Brahms. When something more powerful was needed it had to be forced, and sometimes too much was forced too soon: by the end of the scherzo's trio Menahem Pressler was almost standing in order to crash down on his piano with sufficient weight to complete the unwise course on which he and his colleagues had embarked.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Ugly melodrama

The Body
The Pit

Like the prospect of hanging, the impending installation of Cruise missiles is serving to concentrate the British mind; and not least in the theatre where a new form of dark comedy is taking shape. Its origin is Giles Cooper's masterpiece *Mahy Beach*, and it begins with an image of ordinary rural life which becomes steadily overshadowed by the presence of menacing silos hidden away up side roads, and the scream of Vulcan bombers tearing through the peaceful skies.

Following Peter Whelan's *Clay*, Nick Darke's *The Body* is the second such piece to appear at the Pit, and I wish I could say that something more than its heart was in the right place.

In outline, it tells the parallel stories of a Cornish village and a neighbouring US airbase. Guarding warheads is not much of a life, and when one of the marines' drops dead from boredom, his comrades (taking several leaves from Brecht's *Man & Man*) entrap a mushroom-growing village, Ken, and brainwash him into assuming the dead man's identity. The marine commander meanwhile is seeking promotion by spreading a red scare, for which he enthusiastically rounds up the whole village for execution; only to be frustrated by Ken, when confronted by the corpse of his wife, whom the Americans have already killed. As the lights fade, it seems they are also expecting a nuclear strike.

If that seems an unlikely tale, wait until you see what Mr Darke does with it. For a start, he excludes the Americans from the first act, which seems simply to be concerned with the discovery of the marine's

unidentified body. The witchy old Mrs May finds it while she is gathering cockles, but her claims to it are ferociously disputed by Ken's swaggering competitive father, who goes to the length of smothering himself in mud, removing the body and taking its place on her living-room sofa after strangling the cat. There he sits watching television, flanked by Mrs May and her husband, who is wearing his gas mask as usual.

Meanwhile there are close harmony links from a trio of parish farmers, a rector (Derek Godfrey) dressed as a mandarin ("For all the attention I get I might be a Chinaman") and Gilbert, the local bobby who is a devil for the girls when off duty and arrests everyone in sight as soon as he gets into uniform.

The first half hour of Nick Hamm's production goes with a swing and arouses some sense of rural authenticity - thanks to passages like the opening sight of Jenny Agutter skilfully dismembering a rabbit with a cleaver. But any initial interest in seeing what Mr Darke has in store for this extended, squabbling Cornish fable is dispelled by the glum feeling that they are all barny.

The second act moves on to the airbase with an informative introduction from the corpse. Some mild comedy ensues, as while the lieutenant holds a formal briefing session on the latest state of military intelligence on the Saturday night hop; also various sinister questions left deliberately open in the village scenes are cleared up. Otherwise the comedy evaporates into Ugly American melodrama. David Shaw-Parker has his moments as the pliable go-between Gilbert, and Christopher Benjamin's corpse-snatcher supplies at least one invincible comic presence.

Irving Wardle

Lontano

Purcell Room

The programmes for Friday night's concert by Lontano Ensemble were mild, and I with one curiously hoarded from the previous concert in this series, may have been the only member of the audience with much idea of what was going on. How many even realized, for instance, that Nigel Robson was singing the words of the Michael Finnissy's *Goro* in Japanese? Or that this is based on a nagauta called *Goro Tokimune* written in 1841 by Kinuya Rokuzemon (a nagauta being a type of shamisen music)?

If the listener is to stand any real chance with unfamiliar works of this sort, he must absorb much basic information. Some of Finnissy's seven movements had, at least in their instrumental parts, a winsome, fluttering quality, but at other times this pale, wan piece sported a rather self-conscious refinement.

Such European Japanese works form, however, an interesting corollary to the

Japanese European music of people like Takemitsu. Quite different were Ligeti's Bagatelles for Wind Quintet: these early squibs are concentrated and witty, and were performed that way. Bartok and Stravinsky cast definite shadows here, yet there is a constant flow of invention exactly suited to the movements' small scale, and the textures are sharp and unambiguous. Earlier, there had been a highly questionable performance of Bartok's *Contrasts*, the balance so poor that sometimes the violin was inaudible.

But one can be more positive about Melissa Phelps's account of Corelli's Sonata for unaccompanied cello. Finely sweeping phrases, resonantly brooding multiple stops and quietly intimate asides suggested this to be a respectable piece. Balassa's *Xenia*, which had its London premiere, was more concise yet also of some formal interest, the outer movements, for example, being variations on each other. Tense, self-involved, though never hermetic, this piece convinced one that its every note counted.

Max Harrison

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SPECTRUM

How did film director Michael Apted move Gorky Park to Scandinavia? He changed the street signs, hired the cars and imported English 'snow'

Moscow? Niet, but it's close

By Christopher Mosey

It should have been filmed in Moscow, of course. After all, rumour had it that Yuri Andropov has a copy of the 335-page best-selling paperback in his bookcase, fuelling speculation as to the unlikely prospect of a former head of the KGB being a "closet liberal". But so, they began the making of *Gorky Park* in Helsinki and have now moved on to Stockholm.

Kaisaniemi Park, an anonymous patch of grass and birch trees in central Helsinki, is in the title role; and Sturebadet, a Stockholm health centre founded in 1885, now owned by the pop group Abba, has been converted into the Turkish bath just off Red Square where top party members relax and where honest Moscow cop Arkady Renko first meets his principal opponent, the suave and sinister American Osborne.

Location shooting of what may be the definitive study of totalitarianism in 1984, the year when Orwellian prophecy is measured against the real thing, is now coming to an end, with a hyper-intense William Hurt "living" his role as Renko and a monosyllabic Lee Marvin playing Osborne, a villain as always - but this time, to use the words of the author, Martin Cruz Smith, "a man magically dripping money from his every pore".

Michael Apted, the film's director, born in Ilford, educated at Cambridge, trained at Granada TV in Manchester and since 1979 resident in Los Angeles, shuffled in sneakers, jeans and anorak to the unit's mobile canteen, collected a plate of something that looked anonymous and totalitarian, and said: "Of course, we'd like to have done it in Moscow. We asked, you know. It was worth a try."

Despite the reported presence of the book in Andropov's bookcase, or perhaps because of it, the answer was a predictable *niet* and Apted was forced to tread the same path as author Cruz Smith: a couple of weeks in Moscow for research and a heavy reliance on Russian émigré advisers. He then substituted the social democratic greyness of Scandinavia for the darker hues of the Soviet Union.

For a film-maker in permanent quest of authenticity, it went against the grain. When Apted filmed *The Coalminer's Daughter*, the story of an American country music singer, he lived in Kentucky for six months before shooting started, "sorting out what was true and what was false and generally getting the whole feel of the place". He later coaxed an Oscar-winning performance from Sissy Spacek.

For *Gorky Park*, Anatoly Davidov, the man the Americans on the set call "the tame Russian", has told him how citizens in the Soviet Union smoke cigarettes, how they drink their vodka and even how they sit to eat meals. At his most obsessive, Apted insisted on Michael Elphick, of *Private Schulz* fame, having silver fillings in his teeth for his part as a KGB informer ("Played havoc with my eating habits," Elphick muttered darkly).

Apted started to immerse himself in *Gorky Park* last July after discussions with producers Howard W. Koch and Gene Kirkwood, who bought "the property" from galley proofs before its publication. Just three weeks later it was at No 1 in the US best-seller lists.

After his visit to Moscow, Apted chose Dennis Potter to write the screenplay. "He refused to do it unless he could change the ending," said Apted. "I agree with him." Instead of being set in New York, as in the book, the last part of the story is set in Stockholm. "There are going to be people who don't like what we've done but I'm sure we're right," said Apted, pushing away his plate as we sat at wooden tables in a school that had been commandeered as a canteen. "The film has to live on its own, in its own right. We have to take certain liberties. But I think we are being loyal to the spirit of the novel."

He fetched coffee in plastic cups. "Imagine the technical difficulties that would have arisen if we'd stuck to the book. All the way through - in the scenes in the Soviet Union - we have

Russians speaking English. How could we have taken Renko and his girlfriend to New York and differentiated between them and the Americans? Had them suddenly speaking Russian with sub-titles? No way. We had to adapt it somehow."

His producers were less certain about Potter's changes but Apted won them round: "I was with Dennis all the way," he said. Perhaps significantly, however, Cruz Smith, *Gorky Park*'s author, has had nothing to do with the filming. Potter, on the other hand, has paid frequent visits to the various location sets, where he is held in awe, almost fear, by the mainly British supporting cast, who refer to him as "the scribbler".

Apted said simply: "Dennis knows what he's doing. I have tremendous respect for his work." Regarding his own obsession with authenticity, he said: "There are no excuses for not getting it right. This film is an opportunity for me to create a whole world. It is a challenge. It will be a commercial movie. It will sell in America first, and for Americans

Moscow is an unknown quantity, something they have never seen and find difficult to imagine. It should look like *Star Wars* to them, something outside their range of experience.

"All the street signs, public notices and written messages are in Russian but the dialogue is in English. No awful broken accents either. I hate that."

A big problem has been the exceptionally mild winter in Scandinavia. When the unit arrived in Helsinki in February the snow was several feet deep in places. It rapidly melted as spring arrived unexpectedly early. As he walked back to the set Apted glared at the rain-filled sky. "Snow," he said. "Snow, please, I need snow." When his prayer remained unanswered he moved the unit north above the Arctic Circle and used paper snow imported from England for storm scenes.

But Apted still faces his worst dilemma: how to deal with the terrifying opening sequence in which three bodies are found buried in Gorky Park, their faces removed by furrier's knife. "We have plastic bodies

modelled on real people. They are extremely realistic and of course the heads are pretty ghastly to look at, but they have to be shown because it is crucial to the plot. I'm not making a horror movie and I don't want to be accused of showing gratuitous violence, or the results of it, so what I have done is filmed the scene from every possible angle and it is a problem I will solve when we get to the editing stage later this year back in the States." One problem remained insoluble. The Soviet Union still has a world monopoly on the Barguzin sables that play such an important part in *Gorky Park*. Apted had to settle for pine martens.

A street scene I watched featured reconstructed Moscow telephone boxes, a Soviet steam-roller and a bakery with more than a thousand loaves of specially baked Russian bread. As William Hurt, "living" Renko, crossed the road with public prosecutor Iamskov (played by Ian Bannen), specially hired Volga, Lada and Moskvitch cars rolled by and a scene that may be reduced to one minute in

the film took a whole Saturday to film. The "bakery" was a popular coffee house in Helsinki. The film crew worked through a Friday night to convert it, then restored it to its original purpose on the Sunday ready for business on Monday. The bread? "We feed it to the ducks," said the unit's publicist, Howard Brandy.

"Joanna", he called. "Hey, come on over here, baby. I want you to meet a real live English journalist." Joanna Pacula, aged 25, is what Mr Brandy and his fellow PR men call "the face of things to come" - a former Polish Shakespearean actress playing Renko's dissident girlfriend, Irina. Miss Pacula has a lot in common with Irina.

In December 1981, visiting friends in Paris, who included Roman Polanski, she heard that military rule had been declared in Poland and decided to stay in the West. "I have never been involved in politics. I just wanted to do my job as an actress, but they closed down the theatres. All my friends were without work. What could I do?"

From France she went to the United States, again staying with Polish émigré friends. In a diner on New York's 46th Street her handbag, containing her passport and "the small amount of money I had left", was stolen. "I went to the Polish consulate and they gave me emergency papers but I had no country, no job, no money. I was just staring at the wall." In the best Hollywood tradition, it was at this moment that the telephone rang. It was Howard Koch, asking her to audition for *Gorky Park*.

"He was looking for an East European actress to play Irina so he telephoned to Roman in Paris, and Roman recommended me for the part. He saw me on stage in Warsaw three years ago and told Howard I was a respected actress in Poland."

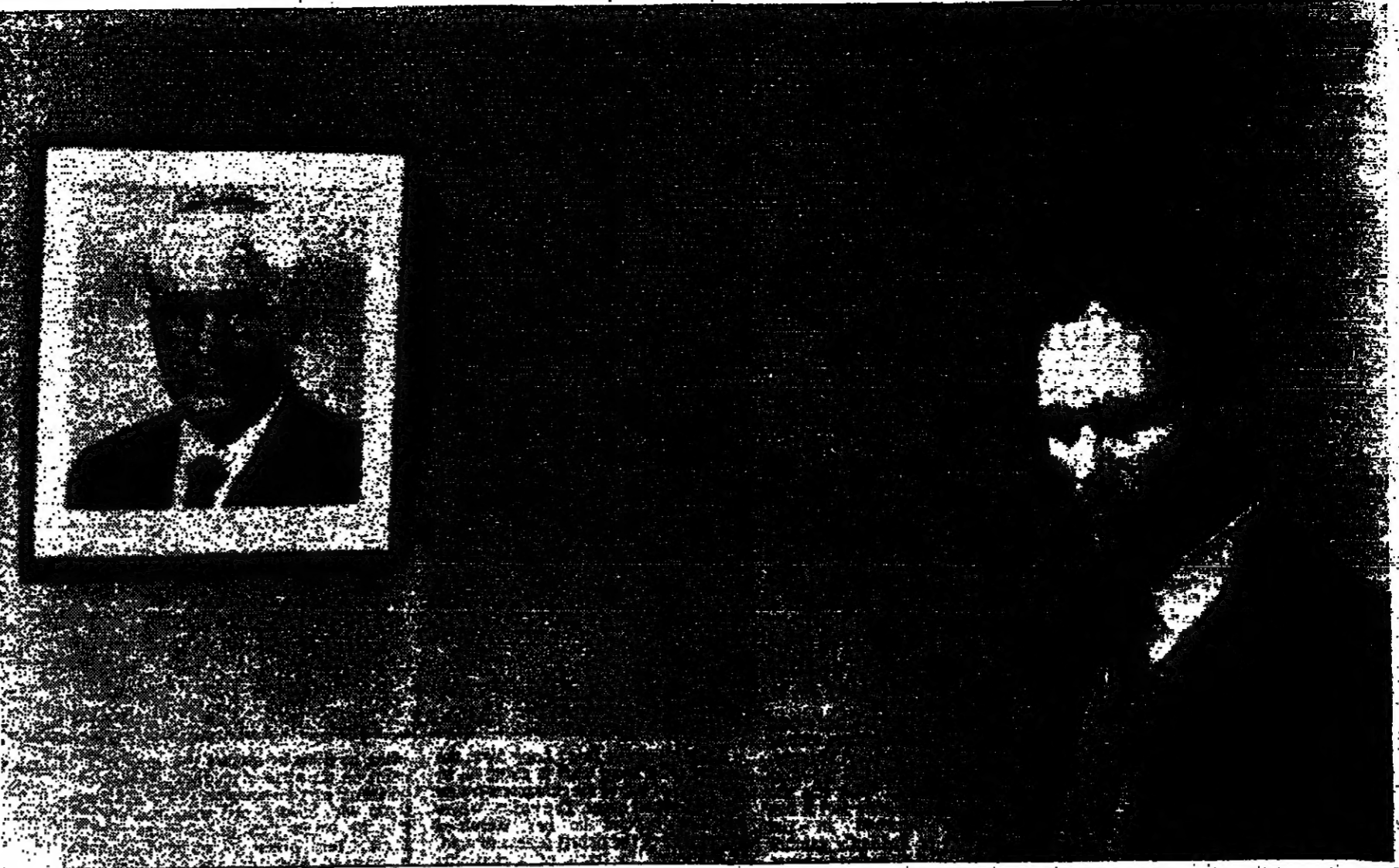
"How do I see Irina? She is very strong. Her dream is to live in the West and she uses every chance to get there, but she is vulnerable too and falls in love with Renko. Me? I would very much like to be an American. There is not much left for me in Poland."

Miss Pacula is from a little country town called Tomaszow Lubelski. "My father is an engineer, my mother a pharmacist." She has few qualms about the sort of attention she is likely to get after the premiere of *Gorky Park* in December. "I find my new existence very interesting," she said. "There are so many possibilities all of a sudden. In Poland there would be nothing."

"The time of Solidarity was very exciting. Suddenly something was happening, you know? In my mind everyone belonged to Solidarity. It was really a wonderful time. Now..." She shrugged.

Even before the picture's completion she has a contract with Koch and Kirkwood for two more films and has received offers to make commercials for jeans manufacturers. "She's got a great future ahead of her if this film succeeds," Koch said.

"Can't miss, Howard," someone called, "can't miss."



A hyper-intense William Hurt "living" his role as the honest Moscow cop, Renko, unravelling a plot said to have pleased even Andropov



Michael Apted with monosyllabic Lee Marvin, top left; and Joanna Pacula, "the face of things to come", in profile and with Hurt



I was startled to hear playwright Stephen Berkoff on the radio last week making a joke about how hard it was to find the Barbican since last autumn, when Channel 4 opened. Then people started making jokes about how hard it was to find Channel 4, or about how lucky people were who lived in places where you couldn't get it.

Channel 4 jokes have lasted quite well. They received a new lease of life recently when Mary Whitehouse complained of an offending item on it - perhaps she has moved to a part of the world where you can get it, for

I say, have you heard the one about . . .

MOREOVER... Niles Kingston

that purpose. As the cartoonist Spencer put it a few weeks ago: "Beats me how a channel watched by 5 per cent of the population can offend 95 per cent of them."

But Channel 4 jokes are going out now, and TV-am jokes are coming in instead. In other words, people are beginning to ask how the comings and goings of performers watched by 1 per cent of the population can be of gripping interest to 99 per cent, and how TV-am can be the first channel in TV history which is read about instead of being watched. *Punch's* recent cover was as good a TV-am joke as any: a lone figure standing at the centre of a snowy waste saying: "David Frost. TV-am. South Pole."

So if you have a good remark about Channel 4, you should make it now. In another week's time it will be totally out-of-date, because people are now beginning to say nice things

about Channel 4. How varied it is, how good the film and book items are, what wonderful repeats, it must have been quite praised, it must have been quite good to begin with. Why all the flak and criticism at the start? How can a national joke so soon be accepted as something quite good?

The answer lies in the curious habit the British have, and do not quite understand, of setting up Aunt Sallies in order not to knock them down. Almost every new set-up is pelted with mud, brickbats, custard pies and rotten tomatoes. It may deserve them, it may not, but it

gets pelted until the next Aunt Sally comes along, at which point the pelting suddenly gets transferred and the recent target is cleaned up and becomes a much-loved part of the English scene.

So, when people started lambasting the Barbican, they didn't really mean they hated the place. What they meant was: We're tired of making jokes about the National Theatre. Some time this year, I forecast, the Barbican will start becoming an established and much-loved part of the cultural scene.

There's no logic about it, but nobody ever singled out the British as a highly logical nation. British Rail is a perpetual Aunt Sally, for instance, even though most trains arrive comfortably on time and give you a good ride. British

Rail sandwiches are a constant source of good humour, even though they are now more respectable than most, and often freshly cut. I myself enjoy travelling by train in Britain, yet I still find myself making jokes about our trains.

There's no logic about the way the British select bogey men in the Labour Party - Benn, Livingstone, Tatchell. Why is Arthur Scargill the baddy of trade unionists? Why do we always insist on there being one less than popular member of the royal family? Why must there always be somebody in showbiz who is a running gag for other performers? For many years it was Des O'Connor. Morecambe and Wise only had to mention the name and the audience disappeared under their chairs with laughter. Now, suddenly, it's not Des O'Connor any more - it's Terry Wogan, whose only

fault seems to be a slight touch of ubiquity.

On the international scene, one of the most impressive figures of fun was the Norwegian singer who, five years ago, received an unprecedented zero score in the Eurovision Song Contest. I have recently learnt that this, far from ruining his career, made it - he was swamped with fat-figure offers from all over Europe. I would even say that he was a household name, if only I could remember it.

There is a message of hope in all this for TV-am. You may be a figure of fun, but people love you for it, even if not to the extent of watching you. And before long something else will come along to receive all the brickbats, at which point you can sit back and sigh with relief.

If you last that long, of course.

Meanwhile, brace yourself for this month's Aunt Sally. The pound coin, of course.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 50)

ACROSS	1 Promotion (11)	6 At no place (7)	19 Ring performer (7)
2 Letter (7)	7 In authority (11)	20 Power unit (3)	
3 Punishment strap (5)	8 Heat measure (11)	24 Keen (5)	
4 Urge (3)	9 Mexican coin (4)	25 Notify (4)	
5 Look furtively (4)	10 Men's mood (6)	26 Mutilate (4)	
6 Reputation (4)	11 Support (4)	27 Misery (4)	
7 Damage extensively (6)	12 Jot (4)		
8 Peasance period (4)	13 Male cat (3)		
9 Large spoon (5)	14 Retribution seeker (7)		
10 Introductory (11)			
DOWN			
1 Intravenous supplies (5)			
2 Presents on stage (4)			
3 Horribly (4)			
4 Tiny portion (4)			
5 SOLUTION TO No 49			
ACROSS: 1 Hissure 5 Agree 8 NEU 9 Scanner 10 Cubit 11 Egypt 12 Loin 13			
14 Superminence 16 Huddled 18 Ends 21 White 22 Thinner 23 SAE			
24 Lends 25 Regrets			
DOWN: 1 Hiss 2 Ready 3 Unnaturalness 4 Enrol 5 Auctioneering			
6 Rubicon 7 Entrited 13 Eschewal 15 Passion 17 Deter 19 Dunge 24 Kew			

PROFILE: Lord Harlech

Sold... to the man from Camelot

If, as seems very likely, Knott International, the company run by Mr Stephen Swid and Mr Marshall Cogan, gains control of Sotheby's, William David Ormsby Gore, 5th Baron Harlech, will add yet another string to his bow. Somehow or other, at the age of 64, he will find the time to be an outside administrative director - there are some who tip him as chairman - of a new Sotheby's board, just as he has found the time to combine the chairmanship of HTV, the independent television company, serving Wales and the West of England, with the presidency of the British Board of Film Censors, not to mention involvements in the Royal Institute of Charities and pressure groups.

A certain promiscuity of mind and body is needed to view the latest Monty Python film, said, immediately afterwards, take part in a discussion of defence and the Soviet Union without getting hopelessly mixed up. Lord Harlech coped admirably with this strange juxtaposition of appointments last week, but said that what he really liked about being the British Ambassador to Washington (1961-65) was that "you couldn't do anything else at the same time". This must have been the only period in his life when no one was tugging at his sleeve, asking him to organise a pop festival here, a consortium there and, while he was about it, could he spread a little goodwill around Africa, too.

He has always been equally committed to the European Community and to electoral reform. When I suggested that the SDP might seem a natural home for a man with these convictions, he said he felt perfectly at home among "what I consider to be the wiser elements in the Conservative Party. I've never been tempted to leave; I suppose I'd be regarded as a Tory wet. I do think that the reorganisation of industry could have been achieved without quite such a holocaust".

Although he was once the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, he doesn't go there much nowadays and thoroughly disapproves of its present composition. "The House of Lords doesn't represent any particular constituency in the country, so in any important clash with the Commons, it has to give way. I'd be in favour of an elected upper house, using a system of proportional representation; this is not a particularly radical suggestion. I think the present system leads to confrontation politics and is a travesty of democracy".

Lord Harlech, happy to ride a favourite hobby-horse, stretched his long legs in a well-satisfied manner. We were sitting in his office at the London quarters of HTV. "I wanted to get away from oak panelling and that sort of thing," he said, and so he has. His office was designed by David Milner in bright blocks of yellow and rusty pink. There is a barndoor table at one level and, lower down, a "conversation pit" with cushioned leather chairs and a view of the terrace. As working environments go it is perfectly delightful.

He had not really meant to be an almost full-time working chairman of a television company and was rather surprised when his consortium, which included Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, was awarded the franchise in 1967. When it did win, Lord Hill of Luton, then chairman of the then ITA (Independent Television Authority) said sternly: "I'm relying on you, David, to see that the promises you

made are carried out." So there was no question of him leaving.

In the same year, his first wife, Sylvia, died in a car crash, at the age of 45 and after 27 years of marriage, and he thought that to resume his political career without her would be agonisingly lonely. Among the men in independent television, hardly a soft-hearted bunch, he has won great respect for the way he unites his company's two boards, representing the two different regions, according to one executive, this is particularly impressive because the two boards look at each other "like Victorian explorers discovering a tribe of savages".

He has also been a mildly persistent critic of the way independent television is run. He said that as a company HTV tended to have the philosophy of television and its political aspects "constantly under discussion" and this is borne out by the break flow of letters to this newspaper written by his managing director, Ron Wordley.

As David Ormsby Gore, he became Conservative MP for Oswestry in 1950, at the age of 32 and followed in several pairs of family footsteps. His father was a Conservative MP for 28 years and a Cabinet minister in Baldwin and Chamberlain governments. On his mother's side, he is related to the great Tory clans of Cecils and Cavendishes and, through his sister, Katharine, the Macmillans.

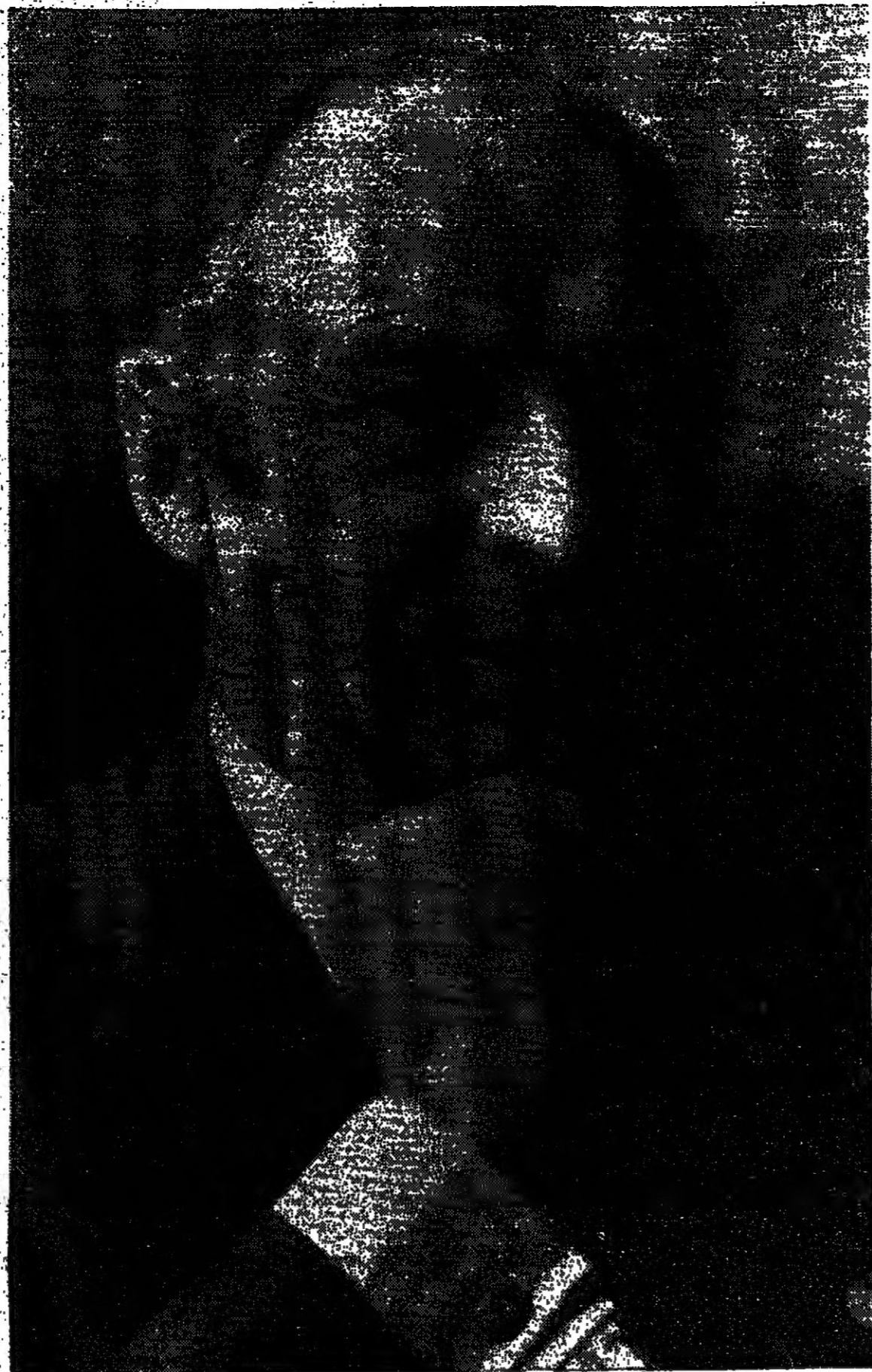
Although he once longed to do something different and daring, such as going into business, "the pull was too great". His parliamentary career was curiously straightforward. PPS to Selwyn Lloyd, then an Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 60 days later, Minister of State in the same department. I suggested that his family motto "Late but Earnest" could not really apply to a man who achieved so much, so early. He said that the motto belonged to his mother's family, the Cecils, and, as far as he was concerned, must refer to their famed unpunctuality.

Although he himself takes after the more punctual Harlechs, his sisters are late Cecils through and through. "When I was 16, I had to take an older sister to a formal dinner party. I kept on chivying her to get ready but she lingered and lingered, and by the time we got there, to my great mortification, our places had been taken away."

The early ladder-climbing seemed to point the way to his eventually becoming Foreign Secretary. Instead, Harold Macmillan asked him to go to Washington as Ambassador. He took three days to decide whether to go. At the time, he didn't know that acceptance would mean the virtual end of his political career, but even when he realised that it would, he never regretted his decision.

The deciding factor, in his accepting the job was that his close friend, John F. Kennedy, had just become America's President. He had first met Kennedy when the latter was a 21-year-old student at the London School of Economics. Kennedy's sister Kathleen, married Lord Hartington, Lord Harlech's cousin and Harlech married Kathleen's best friend, Sylvia Lloyd Thomas. The two families were more grimly united by death: both Kennedy's and Harlech's older brothers died young as did several cousins.

Kennedy thought Harlech "the wisest man I have ever known" and their friendship put several political noses out of joint. "It was a very exciting time," is all Lord Harlech will venture on the Camelot era and



his promised account of the daily conversations with the President has never been published. But according to other sources, Harlech's influence was enormous. The Washington columnist, Andrew Tully, wrote that without Harlech's restraining influence, the Bay of Pigs episode might have escalated into war. To deal with such a potential powder keg must have required great sensitivity from the Ambassador, whose own mother, when he was a little boy, nicknamed him Trotsky because of his rebellious temperament.

By the time he returned from Washington, the Sixties were beginning to swing. His children became

the darlings of the King's Road, particularly his daughter Jane, who with her husband, Michael Rainey, ran one of the most exciting of the crop of new boutiques called "Hugoboss". Lord Harlech, as much as his children, blossomed in the 1960s, which he recalled with wistful nostalgia. "Life was a very joyful experience. The philosophy that there was more to life than the rat race and the daily grind, all that I found admirable. I liked the idea that people, especially men, should look more beautiful, although this has not been wholly successful. I find it very odd that now we're all back in pinstriped suits."

He vividly described a dance given for his children in 1965 - "the year when everyone looked quite wonderful". The marquee was hung with a tapestry, the musicians played from a platform that rose out of the dance floor. "Cecil Beaton said it was the most beautiful dance he'd ever seen." He was the most supportive and sympathetic of parents. When his daughter, Alice, took up with Eric Clapton, during the musician's intensely drug-ridden period, he tried to help him come off drugs. For such gestures he received much abusive mail. Of his rainbow-clad children, one, Julian, was found dead in 1974; the



Born, May 20 1918
Educated Eton, New College, Oxford
1950-61 Conservative MP for Oswestry Division of Salop
1951 PPS to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
1957-61 Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
1961-65 British Ambassador in Washington



Lord Harlech with Jacqueline Kennedy in 1967
1964 succeeded father
1966-67 Deputy Leader of the Opposition, House of Lords
1965- President, British Board of Film Censors
1969-73 Chairman, Shelter
1973-78 President, Shelter
1969-75 Chairman, European Movement
1971-78 Trustee, Tate Gallery
1979- Advisory Committee, V&A
Chairman, Harlech Television
Chairman, Kennedy Memorial Trust

remaining four have adjusted to the more sober climate of the 1980s. Alice works in Paris; Jane, who has four children, lives in Wales and runs a shop selling kitchen equipment; Victoria, mother of three, lives in Ireland and Francis runs the family estates. Their lives are now far too industrious for the gossip columns.

In 1967, after years of quietly respectful recognition of his achievements, he became an international celebrity over something that he didn't do, which was to marry Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. It would have been too much to hope that an eligible and handsome man who had

recently lost his wife could go on a trip with the most fascinating widow in the world without causing comment.

"If I got on a plane, there would be a journalist in the next seat. Newspapers even described the clothes I wore. In some respects, it was disagreeable but we tried to rise above it and have always remained good friends." This good friendship led to one newspaper publishing about Harlech a nine-part series and a Sunday colour supplement making him the cover story.

In 1969, he married a woman with the same assured New York-inspired elegance as Mrs. Kennedy. Pamela Colin was the London editor of American *Vogue*, a dynamic, career woman. Thirteen years on, by a process of osmosis, she has the comfortably spread-out shape of aristocratic Englishwomen and like them, she spends a lot of time cooking superbly.

The Harlechs' wedding was attended by the Snowdens and Puffi Boyd and George Harrison, something which perhaps prompted a snarling *New Statesman* writer to say that Lord Harlech's not "see much a distinguished name as a glamorous one." The glamorous label struck more firmly when he became the chairman of Great Western Festivals and wanted to organize a pop festival "which wasn't a terrible rip-off for both artists and fans". His reward was more abusive mail and an obtrusive and unnecessary police presence at the festival.

Referring to Sotheby's, the word "unfair" was often on his lips. One "unfairness" was that Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, has said that Mr Swid and Mr Cogan "know nothing about the art auction business and nothing about Britain". In fact, both men sit on the boards of several museums and galleries and are art collectors. "I compare their achievements with those of some of the directors of Sotheby's, including the chairman," said Lord Harlech stonily.

He himself has been a trustee of the Tate Gallery and is on the advisory committee of the V & A. His wife, like her father, Ralph Colin, has a considerable knowledge of the art world and HTV is involved through its own fine art company, Frost and Reed. Little wonder then that the normally unflappable Lord Harlech got angry when a reporter suggested that he might be allying himself with the Philistines. "I thought that Mr Cogan and Mr Swid were not being fairly treated. It seemed to me that they had some reasonable ideas that Sotheby's ought to listen to but they weren't given a fair hearing. They would have liked to have had a friendly discussion but were denied one. Well, we'll see. After all, the shareholders won the company. Chairman can sometimes forget that this is the case."

It's an unpleasant situation but Lord Harlech is used to such things. The man who was Britain's special envoy to Africa on the problem of Zimbabwe in 1979 and described his role as "an exercise in quiet diplomacy"; the man who accused the Russian delegate to the UN, Mr Zorin, of "an intemperate and misleading outburst" without lasting harm being done, can surely organize the way pictures come under the hammer. And if it leads to more public baiting? Lord Harlech smiles tolerantly. "I don't worry about those things a great deal."

Penny Perriek

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on scientific research

ANIMALS

probably fall off anyway. "Head-starting" - capturing hatchlings from the wild and rearing them in captivity for release later, is another popular technique; the theory is that the captive-reared turtles will be stronger and likelier to survive. Where is the evidence that head-starting works? Or is it more of a ritual release, the obverse of animal sacrifice, a ceremony made more for the benefit of the scientists than the turtles?

"It might not be relevant to inquire into these feelings if the science of head-starting were more robust," Dr Mrosovsky notes dryly. "But its weakness leaves a vacuum for the irrational and emotive."

The Styrofoam box, curiously enough, is another subject that causes the hearts of marine turtle biologists to flutter. The boxes are ideal for incubating eggs; they protect them from predators, are easily handled for study, and can improve hatching rates. But in the 1970s there began to emerge an absurd, even obscene, consequence of using such boxes: the minute temperature differentials between the Styrofoam and natural environments seemed to cause an imbalance between male and female hatchlings. About 23 per cent more males is the latest thinking.

The famous dictum of Ogden Nash - "The turtle lives / Twisted decks / Which conceal its sex" - still holds true, moreover. The only way accurately to sex a batch of hatchlings is to kill and dissect them all.

There are broader implications in much of this, particularly when the question arises of what to do with the captive-bred or reared animals.

commercial farming operations succeed in encouraging other races to flourish? At some stage, the author implies, conservation techniques and attitudes become self-defeating, and science is harnessed to the service of the scientist's ego not of the object he professes to hold dear. There is something a bit sinister, even about the Juggernaut marine turtle, when its protectors start playing God.

Pet subject

Professor Dr Konrad Lorenz is best known to non-specialists for his "imprinting" experiments, one of which resulted in a brood of goslings following him around because they thought he was their mother. The great animal behaviourist, long since a Nobel Prize winner, is 80 this year and among the many celebrations in his honour is an international symposium on relationships between humans and their pets, to be held in Vienna in October.

Scientists from 14 countries including, for the first time, several in eastern Europe, will discuss the mechanisms by which a human-animal bond can improve health, prolong life and render a wide range of social and behavioural problems more amenable to treatment. Bizarre though it may seem, doctors, psychologists and social workers who have tried "pet therapy" are convinced of its benefits. The Americans, of course, are pioneers in the field, but most developed countries harbour enthusiasts, and Britain has its own Society for Companion Animal Studies, based in part at the Veterinary School of the University of Glasgow.



Jago, the orang-utan that made history

This is Jago, born in London zoo in Regent's Park on March 12, 1982, and pictured in the newly published Annual Report of the Zoological Society of London for that year. "The date was particularly notable for the captive breeding of this endangered species" because it coincides with the birthday of Bala, Jago's 22-year-old grandfather. Jago is "the first orang-utan to be born in Britain from two captive-born parents", the report continues. "The baby is being successfully reared by his mother Suka, despite the fact that she was herself hand-reared."

With a deficit of just under £1.4m at the end of 1982, the report makes sombre reading in some parts, although the society can claim more than enough captive breeding successes to be getting on with, including the rearing of the first gaur calf to survive in Britain, and the birth of two black rhinoceros calves, one of them named after Esther Rantzen. The giant pandas, as usual, failed to breed, although their perennially optimistic keepers say they are hopeful for this year.

Monster body

There is a learned body called the International Society of Cryptozoology that has been formed to collate, investigate and (dare we suggest it?) inspire information on what might as well be known as para-biological phenomena: "animals of unexpected form or size, or unexpected occurrence in time and space, such as the yeti, the sasquatch and the various lake monsters of the world." Readers who have seen the Loch Ness monster or ET should write not to *The Times*, but to the Society at PO Box 43070, Tucson, Arizona 85733, USA.

Zoo hideaway

Britain's first made-to-order bat cave is to be created at Whipsnade Zoo this summer. Bat populations are thought to be declining because suitable sites for hibernation have been in short supply of late: disused railway tunnels, which the artificial cave may well resemble, are ideal.

Running total

Where are the hares of yesterday? The Scottish Wildlife Trust and the Game Conservancy, for a start, would like to know. The population of brown hares seems to have been declining since the early 1960s at about 3 per cent a year, although statistics are as elusive as the animal itself. A vice-chairman of the trust writes in a recent issue of its magazine that he tried an ad hoc hare count last May "during a northbound train journey... before the corn and hay crops were too high.

Between York and mid-Northumberland, when it got too dark, my score of hares seen from the train window was as follows: Yorkshire 2, County Durham nil, Northumberland nil, figures which read more like a World Cup disaster than a count of what was until recently a common animal of the countryside."

No evil eye-aye

The simple folk of Madagascar could hardly be blamed for seeing their very own eye-aye as a portent of bad luck. With its enormous staring eyes that glow in the dark like a cat's or an owl's, its long skeletal fingers, and its unpleasant eating habits, encountering an eye-aye in the forest at night must be a little like watching Psycho while taking a shower.

The World Wildlife Fund is changing all that, however, with an education programme to convince the islanders that the little creature, now, of course, very nearly extinct, is really good fun and nice to have around. The effort may be succeeding: ecstatic reports from a nature reserve off the north-east coast confirm the first eye-aye known to have been born in the wild for more than a decade. The eye-aye is the rarest of the lemurs and is thought to be one of man's earliest progenitors. It clammers through the trees at night eating insects.

Tony Samsting

Floating a new theory

These are the days, the shade of Solomon reminds us, when "the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land". This year's voice, as it happens is likely to be the inspiration for a fair amount of Solomonian wisdom as scientists struggle to come to terms with a book-length argument that throws many of their most cherished assumptions into a cocked hat. The "conservation" of sea turtles is not, on the face of it, the most promising target for an iconoclast. But any dedicated specialist breeds its own fanatic obsessions, and these grotesque marine amphibians more than most a protective tenderness that can only be described as maternal seems to motivate those scientists who study the beasts.

Sea turtles are beautiful, complex creatures, mysterious enough to become addicting for the biologist, absorbing for anyone to watch, and of great value for their eggs, meat, shell

and leather," Dr Nicholas Mrosovsky writes in *Conserving Sea Turtles* (British Herpetological Society, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY, £5). His criticisms assume that "the intentions of those active in sea turtle conservation are irreproachable. It is only the means of proceeding that I wish to debate". Dr Mrosovsky edits the *Marine Turtle Newsletter*, an agreeable if irregularly published periodical of less than world-beating circulation, from the University of Toronto, where he holds professorships in zoology and psychology. The British Herpetological Society is well aware that in publishing his book, it has entered "highly controversial and emotive" waters and could itself become one of the "victims of human dissection, power and territoriality".

Leaving aside the author's commonsense dismissal of some conservation arguments (for example that all species of sea turtle are in danger of imminent extinction), it is his comments on technical and scientific matters that are most likely to enrage.

Is the practice of tagging, similar to the ringing of birds, worth the considerable time and effort when most of the tags

THE TIMES DIARY

Growing panes

The news that large lumps are falling off the Capitol in Washington lends further urgency to David Pinnegar's efforts to refurbish Hammerwood Park, Sussex. Hammerwood was built in 1792 by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who lived for a time in America as that country's first professional architect and directed the construction of the Capitol. He was fond of architectural jokes. Pinnegar suggests that visitors might, for example, count the number of windows at Hammerwood from the inside and then the outside. There will be evenings of Victorian music, readings and lectures throughout the summer to raise money for repairs. Those who wish to attend are advised that dress should be "decorative, comfortable or exotic", like the house.

Peddled around

London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* is planning one of those exercises in which political journalists are recruited to play the part of cabinet ministers. The project may be cancelled for lack of anyone to assume the personality of Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary. The role was offered to our man in the lobbies. I fear he put the phone down rather sharply, and now LWT say: "We have no fixed plans for such a programme."

At any price

There were snags in the plan of the General Confederation of Greek Workers to hold a European peace conference for May Day. First, the conference was held in the bunker-like Hall of War Museum. Second, the delegates received an official welcome to the European Conference on "Disarmament, Detention and Peace." There was no delegation from Poland.

London taxi cab No 15497 carries an advertisement for Embassy No 1 Mild cigarettes, featuring a picture of a London taxi, alongside two notices requesting passengers not to smoke.

Choice assortment

Metabought the PHS editor had blighted the chances of readers suggesting appropriate sponsors for Kent Opera's forthcoming production of *Il Scrofolo* by the cleverness of his headline in the Diary of April 22: *Girding? (Geddit?) Oh, never mind*. But no, suggestions flowed in, and will all no doubt be hopefully followed up. Favourites were manufacturers of Turkish Delight and the Women's Liberation Movement. The Anti-Slavery Society put in a bid on its own behalf. Alan Wilson thought Sun Maid Sultanians would leap at it, but the bottle of champagne I have belatedly decided to award in a burst of Bank Holiday good humour goes to Reginald Spink who suggested that, as the German title is *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, Security Express might be willing to handle the operation. I will be dispensing more bubbly tomorrow when I announce the result of the Design a Flag for Europe competition.

Camera-shy

ITN and other British television news and current affairs crews are threatened with exclusion from Israel. This is because the annual conference of Alan Sapper's ACTT resolved to ask members to "refrain" from filming in Israel for anything except news and current affairs coverage. The resolution, passed in March, referred to "attempted genocide" in Lebanon and the need for a political settlement in the Middle East. I understand it is now to be "reconsidered" by the union executive next week.

The Austrian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser, having played a joke on the Russians when they tried to co-opt him as a spy in the 1950s (he sent them postcards of German churches) did not think the story so funny when I retold it in the Diary of April 4. He wants me to make it absolutely clear that he has never spied for the Russians, and I am happy to oblige.

For the chop?

Independent Radio News bulletins yesterday carried an item about a rare lamb stolen from a Sheffield park, and an offer that if the thieves return it they can take any other lamb instead. I do not want to prejudice the baa-lamb's chances, but it is a *prima facie* offence under the Theft Act 1978 to advertise or publish an offer of reward in terms suggesting that questions will be asked. Fine: £100 on summary conviction. I thought they should be told.

George Gilbert has seen an end to Tory cuts. At the age of 85 he has retired from the post at the barber's chair in the basement of the Carlton Club. Some would claim that he was the country's oldest working hairdresser but I do not want to provoke a rash of ancient barbers eager to contest the title. Before going to the Carlton, Gilbert was at the Constitutional a few doors away, so he trimmed most top Tories, including Harold Macmillan and Sir Winston Churchill, who was his most disagreeable customer. When Gilbert was at the Constitutional the "Savage Club" had part of the same building, so Gilbert tended stars like Arthur Askey and Wee Georgie Wood as well. Secretly I think he really preferred Savages to politicians as customers.

PHS

Salman Rushdie takes a dissenting view of 'Gandhi'

Truth retreats when the saint goes marching in

Deification is an Indian disease, and in India, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, great soul, little father, has been raised higher than anyone in the pantheon of later-day gods. "But why," I was asked more than once in India recently, "why should an Englishman want to deify Gandhi?" And why, one might add, should the American Motion Picture Academy wish to help him, by presenting, like votive offerings in a temple, eight glittering statues to a film that is inadequate as biography, appalling as history, and often laughably crude as a film?

The answer may be that Gandhi (the film, not the man, who irritated the British immensely, but who is now safely dead) satisfies certain longings in the Western psyche, which can be categorized under three broad headings. First, the exotic impulse, the wish to see India as the fountain head of spiritual-mystical wisdom. Gandhi, the celluloid guru, follows in the footsteps of other pop holy men. The Mahatma blazed this trail.

Second, there is what might be termed the Christian longing, for a "leader" dedicated to ideals of poverty and simplicity, a man who is too good for this world and is therefore sacrificed on the altars of history. And third, there is the liberal-conservative political desire to hear it said that revolutions can, and should, be made purely by submission, and self-sacrifice, and non-violence alone. To make Gandhi appeal to the Western market, he had to be sanctified and turned into Christ - an odd fate for a crafty Gujarati lawyer - and the history of revolutions had to be mangled. This is nothing new. The British have been mangling Indian history for centuries.

Much of the debate about the film has concerned omissions: why no Subhas Bose? Why no Tagore? The film's makers answer that it would have been impossible to include everything and everyone, and of course selection is central to any work of art. But artistic selection creates meanings, and in Gandhi these are frequently dubious and in some cases frighteningly naive. Take the Amritsar massacre. This is perhaps the most powerful sequence in the film. It made me cry. Both the massacre and the subsequent court-martial, at which outraged Englishmen question the unrepentant Dyer, are staged accurately and with passion. But what these two scenes mean is that Dyer's actions at Jallianwala Bagh were those of a cruel, over-zealous individual, which were immediately condemned by Anglo-India. And that is a complete falsehood.

The British in Punjab in 1919 were panicky. They feared a second Indian Mutiny. They had nightmares about rape. The court-martial may have condemned Dyer, but the British in India did not. He had taught the world a lesson; he was a hero. And when he returned to England, he was given a hero's welcome. An appeal fund launched on his behalf made him a rich man. Disgusted by the British reaction to the massacre, returned his knighthood.

In the case of Amritsar, artistic selection has altered the meaning of the event. It is an unforfeitable distortion. Another example: the assassination of Gandhi. Attentive enough to place it at the beginning as well as the end of his film, but during the intervening three hours, he tells us nothing about it. Not the assassin's name. Not the name of the organization behind the killing. Not the ghost of a motive for the deed. In a political thriller, this would be merely crass; in Gandhi, it is something worse.

Gandhi was murdered by Nathuram Godse, a member of the Hindu-fanatic RSS, who blamed the Mahatma for the partition of India. But in the film the killer is not differentiated from the crowd; he simply steps out of the crowd with a gun. This could mean one of three things: that he represents the crowd - that the people turned against Gandhi, that the mob threw up a killer who did its work; or that Godse was "one lone nut", albeit a lone nut under the influence of a sinister-looking sadhu in a rickshaw; or that Gandhi is Christ in a loincloth, and the assassination is the crucifixion, which needs no explanation. We know why Christ died. He died that others might live.

But Godse was not representative of the crowd. He did not work alone. And the killing was a political, not a mystical, act. Attentive enough to distortions mythologize, but they also lie.

Ah, but, we are told, the film is a biography, not a political work. Even if one accepts this distinction (surely spurious in the case of a life lived so much in public), one must reply that a biography, if it is not to turn into hagiography, must tackle the awkward aspects of the subject as well as the lovable side. The *brahmacharya* experiments, during which Gandhi would lie with young naked women all night to test his will to abstain, are well known, and they are, of course, ambiguous events. The film omits them. It also omits Gandhi's fondness for Indian billionaire industrialists (he died, after all, in the house of the richest of them, Birla House in Delhi). Surely this is a rich area for a biographer to mine: the man of the masses, dedicated to the simple life, financed all his life by super-capitalist patrons, and, some would say, hopelessly compromised by them? A written biography which failed to enter such murky waters would not be worth reading. We should not be less critical of a film.

Gandhi presents false portraits of most of the leaders of the independence struggle. Patel comes across as a clown, whereas he was one of the hardest of hard men. And it was witty to portray Jinnah as Count Dracula. But the important changes are in the personality of Nehru and in the decision to erase Bose from history.

In both cases, dramatic interest has been sacrificed in the interests of deification. Nehru was not Gandhi's disciple. They were equals, and they argued fiercely. Their debate was



central to the freedom movement - Nehru, the urban sophisticate who wanted to industrialize India, to bring it into the modern age, versus the rural, handicraft-loving, sometimes medieval figure of Gandhi: the country lived this debate, and it had to choose. India chose Gandhi with its heart, but in terms of practical politics, it chose Nehru. One can understand nothing about the nature of India's independence unless one understands the conflict between these two great men. The film, by turning Nehru into Bapuji's acolyte, manages to castrate itself.

And Bose is selected out. Bose the guerrilla, who fought with the Japanese against the British in the war, Bose whose views could have provided another sort of counterweight to Gandhi's and so improved the film. But Bose was violent, and the film, if it means anything, seeks to mean that non-violence works, and that it could work anywhere, in any revolution. All counter-arguments are therefore rigorously excluded.

The message of Gandhi is that the best way to gain your freedom is to line up, unarmed, and march towards your oppressors and permit them to club you to the ground; if you do this for long enough, you will embarrass them into going away. This is worse than nonsense. It is dangerous nonsense. Non-violence was a strategy chosen for a particular people against a particular oppressor: to generalize from it is a suspect act. How useful would non-violence have been against, say, the Nazis? Even in India, the leaders of

the independence movement did not succeed because they were more moral than the British. They won because they were smarter, craftier, better fighting politicians than their opponents. Gandhi shows us a saint who vanquished an empire. This is a fiction.

All devotees of unintentional comedy will relish the scenes in Gandhi in which Bapu re-enacts his marriage for the benefit of a western journalist; in which one man's hunger strike pacifies a rioting Calcutta, and repentant hooligans promise Gandhi that they will adopt Muslim orphan children; in which Mirabehn is played as a woman in a permanent hypnotic trance; or in which the partition is sorted out during a two-minute break in the independence negotiations. If this is the best film of 1983, God help the film industry.

What it is, is an incredibly expensive movie about a man who was dedicated to the small-scale and to asceticism. The form of the film, open, lavish, overpowers and finally crushes the man at its centre, in spite of Ben Kingsley's luminous performance (at least he deserved his Oscar). It is as if Gandhi, years after his death, has found in Attentive enough the last in his series of billionaire patrons, his last Birla. And rich men, like emperors, have always had a weakness for tame holy men, for saints.

Salman Rushdie is the author of *Midnight's Children*, winner of the 1981 Booker Prize.
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Julie Davidson

Red Army's new camp follower

One morning in March I woke up in the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten in Munich and began to nibble at a scrap of song hanging in my head like a ragdoll. The tune was familiar: "Guantanamo". The words were novel: "One Willie Miller - there's only one Willie Miller." Other stray tunes, fractured lyrics followed: "Come on, ye Reds... here we go, here we go, here we go... the northern lights of old Aberdeen".

That's it, I thought, it has finally happened. The ultimate capitulation. Like some late deflowering of feminist purity I have admitted football to my life. And in Munich, of all places, in the hotel where once Hitler plotted Third Reich politics with his cronies. A lifetime's resistance to the terrible tyranny of football - the chants, the roars, the rabble-raising rhetoric of its arcane ceremonies - at last began to crumble. I had joined Aberdeen's Red Army.

For Aberdeen, the morning after they held Bayern Munich to a goalless draw was one milestone on their road to the final of the European Cup-winners Cup. For me, it was a stepping stone on the path to compromise, a process effected, inevitably, by the loving fascism of marriage wherein one partner's compulsion to share insights and pleasures with the other becomes well-nigh fanatical.

The deal is that he now calls himself a feminist, although he has yet to earn that right, just as I have yet to earn the right to call myself a fan, which apparently is something you become only after 20 years' submersion in acid rain on empty terraces. But at least I can claim kinship with the city of the Dons and begin to go the way of all those who discuss football.

This is the first time that the slow developing Dons have reached a European final, and when they meet Real Madrid in Gothenburg on May 11 they will bring to the field an unusual compound of Scottish elements, none of which normally mix well.

In players, manager and directors fast, sharp, streetwise Glasgow energy joins forces with slow-moving, far-sighted Aberdeen opportunism and admits a dash of manipulative Edinburgh manners. The manager, Alex Ferguson, and the captain, Willie Miller, come from Govan and Bridgeton, two of Glasgow's inner city obstacle courses for young ambition; the star player, the little ginger-haired forward Gordon Strachan, comes from Edinburgh; and the directors represent the most efficacious qualities of oil and granite.

The Aberdeen board has only three members. Like the rest of the city, the club dislikes compromise and during this influential triumvirate holds lightning meetings and makes fast decisions, displaying the kind of impetus which gave their ground, Pittodrie, the first all-seated stadium in Britain.

The chairman is Dick Donald, patriarch of a durable dynasty which has owned and run most of the city's

entertainments interests - cinemas, bingo halls and the fine His Majesty's Theatre, now the property of Aberdeen District Council. Dick's son Ian is another director and the machinery of promotion and public relations is kept well-oiled by the vice-chairman, Chris Anderson, an academic administrator whose graceful social manner and easy intelligence have also made him a leading spokesman for the premier division of the Scottish League.

Perhaps the only characteristic of the Scottish stereotype missing from the Dons' composite is the mysticism of the Celts, who choose to play shinty instead; although Celtic doom may be represented in the club's intermittent flirtation with self-sectarianism, something which is much more Scottish than Aberdeenism. After their heart-stopping defeat of Bayern Munich in the second leg of the quarter-final, when the two critical goals were scored within 13 minutes of the final whistle, they went on to lose a succession of silly games in the Scottish league.

These symptoms of manic depression are not at all typical of Scotland's north-east, whose temperament is stable, unemotional, its instinct for survival goes back a long way; when "Butcher" Cumberland was on his way north to sort out the Jacobites at Culloden, Aberdeen gave him a civic reception. Of all the Scottish cities it least needed the benisons of oil; it had prospered from agriculture, fishing and light industry but accepted the petroleum windfall as if it were no more than deserved.

It has been argued that the city's prosperity and indeed complacency militated against success in football for a long time. The club was founded in 1903 (some say it takes its nickname from the number of academics among its founder members) but it was 43 years before it began to build any kind of consistent reputation. Not hungry enough, the pundits said; Aberdeen lacks the partisan palates of the Glasgow clubs, the mean appetites of the Dundee clubs, the capital cities of Edinburgh's Hibs and Hearts.

But somehow it was inevitable that some day the Dons should find themselves as they do today, within reach of triple glory and poised to smash the dominance in Scottish football of Rangers and Celtic. They have already knocked Celtic out of the cup competition and meet Rangers in the final; despite stumbles they are still racing Celtic and Dundee United to the top of the premier league; and they are the only British team to reach a European final this season.

Forty-three years, after all, is a mere blink in the eye of a city which has set its sights on success for centuries. Slow to rouse, its emotions are now approaching ecstasy as 15,000 fans prepare to cross the sea to Gothenburg.

Sadly, for a variety of reasons, I won't be there. Admitting football to my life is one thing; admitting Sweden is another.

Gerald Kaufman

Mrs Thatcher, beware the Ides of May

On the morning of May 8, 1970, I reported to the Prime Minister that Labour had done exceedingly well in the local elections in Manchester the previous day. Dick Crossman brought similar news from Coventry. Throughout England and Wales Labour had made a net gain of 443 seats. This voting pattern reinforced the government's lead in the opinion polls and confirmed Harold Wilson's intention to seek a dissolution of Parliament. Six weeks later, Mr Edward Heath was in 10 Downing Street.

Of course, there are considerable differences between May 1983 and May 1970. This Parliament has not run quite as long as its predecessor of 13 years ago. This Conservative government's lead in the opinion polls today is of much longer duration than Labour's in 1970. On the other hand, there are even greater similarities.

Now, as then, the Prime Minister is, at any rate according to poll findings, much more popular than the leader of the Opposition. Now, as then, there is a feeling in some quarters that the Opposition is so unready for battle that the Government must inevitably coast home comfortably to victory. In 1970 the balmy spring weather engendered even greater complacency, causing Labour supporters to believe that their party was home and dry. The government entered the election a confident winner. Its downfall was all the more devastating: hubris had been recompensed with Nemesis.

I am not seeking to prove that history is sure to repeat itself; history is not necessarily like that at all. What, on the other hand, cannot be denied is that no one is a winner until the finishing post is reached. In the next seven days Mrs Thatcher faces the most difficult decision she has ever had to make. I remember so clearly Harold Wilson's sunny press interviews in the garden of Number 10 on the afternoon of May 18, the day the general election was announced. I recall, despite my own optimism about the outcome, the dull feeling at the pit of my stomach: the knowledge that this was it, that there was no turning back.

If Mrs Thatcher decides to go ahead and call a June election, she will be burdened with that knowledge too. After all, she cannot really be confident of winning a spring election. Otherwise we would be in the middle of one now; she would not have had to wait for the local elections to confirm her certainty. Nor will this Thursday's voting tell her as much as she would like to

learn. Because of the higher turn-out in the 1979 local elections, which were held on the same day as the parliamentary polling, Labour, on that otherwise catastrophic day, actually gained 504 seats. So even if there were to be Labour net losses this week, these would not, of themselves, indicate a general election victory for the Conservatives.

No doubt the Conservative Central Office computer is already programmed to feed Thursday's voting patterns into the framework of the new constituency boundaries. Presumably, sophisticated extrapolations will seek to compensate for the low poll that is to be expected. However, even if the results turn out unequally good for the Government, these will not necessarily be translated into victory in a rushed general election; the experience of 1970 warns of that if nothing else.

Mrs Thatcher has made a mistake that is already grievous, and which might turn out to be calamitous, by allowing election speculation to build up as much as it has. If she feels able to request a dissolution on the basis of favourable local election results, it will be clear that she has not done so in conformity with her Resolute Approach, since the resolute thing to do would be to keep Parliament at work for its full term. She would be seen to be pursuing blatant party advantage. The Boardices of the Falklands would have become just another conniving party politician.

"Cut and run", the label she fears most, would dog her throughout the campaign. The alternative, however, is little more attractive. Mrs Thatcher's reputation is vulnerable to delay as well as to haste. She told the Commons the other day: "I shall not cut out any options." Accordingly, if she rejects the June option, it will now be obvious that she has done so because she remains unsure that she can win. Charges of cut and run would be replaced by jinx that she is running away. The firm Lady would reveal herself as really made of plastic.

The Prime Minister faces an unenviable dilemma for which she can blame no one but herself. As she agonizes at Chequers next weekend over her decision, which she has confirmed is hers alone to make, she will be haunted by the numerous words written 150 years ago by one Lorenzo Dow: "You will be damned if you do. And you will be damned if you don't." I hope the weather keeps fine for her.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

Two centuries of a runaway success

Gilpinus erat municipis honeste aestimatus. Londini etiam militum in oppido legatus.

No need, of course, to translate. For readers of *The Times* this version, put into Latin during the last century by "Roberto Scott, Collegii Balliolensis" who became Dean of Rochester, should set no problems. Some might, however, have trouble with the Chinese and Persian renderings. Not everyone will be at home with the one in Orkney dialect.

There appears to be an unquenchable and international fascination in the epic comic poem more familiar to us, which starts

John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown, A train-band captain eke was he Of famous London town.

It is 200 years since *THE HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN*. How he went further than he intended and came home safe at last appeared anonymously in "a select collection of fugitive pieces of wit and humour" called *The Repository*. This London publication in 1783 followed a fleeting appearance in the *Public Advertiser* the previous November.

The saga of the Cheapside draper who set out for Edmonton on a runaway horse and ended up at Ware in Hertfordshire, 14 miles further on, quickly caught the public fancy. Now it is almost part of folk tradition.

The 65 well-turned verses full of quirky humour blazed into popularity from the moment that John Henderson, the actor, giving readings at Free Mason's Hall with the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, put the poem into his repertoire in 1785.

Within weeks London was flooded with chap-books, broadsides, prints and a musical version set to the tune of Chevy Chase. One print-seller sold 6,000 copies and this was just the start of a flood of Gilpin publications that has never



Gilpin at the gallop: Caldecott's 1878 illustration

melancholic disposition in his early fifties living deep in Buckinghamshire and little suspected as a comic versifier. Within half a century Gilpin was published in 45 varying editions and forms. It gave rise to sequels, parodies and satires. Artists from George Cruikshank to Randolph Caldecott, whose 1878 drawings are still kept in print by Frederick Warne, illustrated the poem. So did Phiz and John Hassall. In more recent years there has been a movie cartoon.

More astonishing manifestations can be seen at an exhibition entirely concerned with John Gilpin at Guildhall Library until June 24. Gilpin and Cowper appear to have originated commercial spin-offs.

There have been Gilpin mugs, Gilpin articulated toys, Gilpin magic lantern slides, Gilpin jigsaws, Gilpin board games, Gilpin place-mats. No T-shirts yet, but this exhibition may prompt them.

Ralph Hyde, the enterprising Keeper of Prints and Maps at Guildhall, has not had to search far for an excuse to mount the 200th

anniversary show. Gilpin's linen-draper's shop may be identified with one which existed a few hundred yards from Guildhall. It was in Cheapside opposite the corner of Paternoster Row.

William Cowper largely invented the story, but there was a prototype Gilpin - a draper, John Beyer, born in 1693, who had a shop there. He died at Bath aged 98, some six years after being immortalized by the poet.

Like Beyer, John Gilpin wishes to celebrate his twentieth wedding anniversary, and Mrs Gilpin chooses the Bell at Edmonton for a dinner to mark what she describes as the "twice ten tedious years" of their marriage. Because she fills the family chaise with her sister, her sister's child, and the three Gilpin offspring, John is forced to follow on a borrowed horse.

Hardly clear of the City the "nimble steed" breaks into a headlong gallop, and Gilpin, clutching the horse's mane, loses hat, wig and gown as well as two bottles of wine which the frugal Mrs Gilpin has insisted he carry.

Cowper was pleased that, as a result of Gilpin, he had "a sudden become so famous." He also found it very strange that his most ludicrous lines had been written in the saddest of moods. Stranger still is the way his poem has given rise to what amounts to a Gilpin industry.

Felix Barker



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A PRINCELY PERFORMANCE

The Queen is Queen of seven-teen monarchies in the Commonwealth. That position may seem to defy the exacting notions of modern political science. However, it remains a fact that this monarchy is still a potent symbol of national unity and constitutional leadership in sixteen completely free countries, independent of Britain, which are literally continents apart geographically, socially and culturally. It may be asked how a single person can encompass so many identities, and there is no obvious answer. It must lie at the deeper level of consciousness among the countries concerned. How else can one explain the monarch's ability to cross these continental divides and retain hold of the allegiance of Australasian, North American, Caribbean, Asian and Polynesian citizens?

Moreover, the position of the Crown in the British body politic is enormously strengthened by this extra dimension. It puts the Queen, vis a vis her British Prime Ministers, at a much greater advantage than, say, the Benelux or Scandinavian monarchies. They do not have other Prime Ministers with rights of access and continuous close relations scattered across the globe. This strength is vividly portrayed at each meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government.

It is with this constitutional background that the Prince of Wales, with his bride and their son, have just completed their first overseas tour in the Commonwealth. Traditionally the heir to the throne travelled the

empire before accession. King George VI, though he went to Australasia as Duke of York and Canada as King, never visited India, unlike his father and grandfather, who became duly seduced by its magic. Perhaps that was fortunate, since King George's reign was to witness the establishment of an Indian republic, yet it also ushered in the era of a mixed Commonwealth of monarchies and republics, which must stand as one of the lasting monuments to King George's wisdom and tolerance of the implications of a post-Imperial crown.

The reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales has strikingly reasserted the point that the royal family belongs to seventeen nations. That should also be a welcome reminder to those British politicians who tend to forget the Commonwealth dimension when proposing changes in the status of the crown. Under the terms of the Statute of Westminster in 1931, which established the concept of independent monarchies - making the Queen the Queen of Canada, for instance, or Fiji - Parliament can not change the succession without consultation and simultaneous enactment by the Parliaments in other Commonwealth monarchies.

The young couple have also done more than that. The Prince and Princess of Wales - or perhaps one should say the Prince and Princess of Australia, or New Zealand, because that is what they are too - came with their baby; they were seen by multitudes; and by all accounts they conquered. There will

naturally be prudent counsel to caution against the possibility of mass interest such as befits the lions of the entertainment world. It must indeed be a strain for the Princess to be the object of such friendly intensity (Prince Charles after all is an old hand at being a celebrity, besides being a frequent visitor and anyway a former schoolboy in Australia).

If there is elation, there must also be exhaustion. The Princess, for all the worrying which have been voiced about her youth, her upbringing from a broken home, her slender education, has shown that she has the courage to meet these obligations in her own way. Perhaps it was not until she and her husband could get continents away from the time-worn conventions of the British court that she was able fully to find her public character and the inner confidence to sustain it - uninhibited by the proximity of that court, or the Queen (who besides being Queen is also a mother-in-law), and about whose business all the Royal family are engaged wherever they are.

The tour has thus revealed a new maturity in the couple, moulded together now more as a partnership in the public imagination than has always been the case in Britain, with their separate programmes and without frequent demonstrations of the family cohesion so reinforced by their travelling with their son. In another hemisphere, but so also this in the Britain to which they will return, the promise of that wedding, with its music, its bunting and the acclamations, have now been confidently fulfilled.

ARMS ACROSS THE AEGEAN

While the Arab-Israel conflict with its various ramifications occupies the headlines and the United States Secretary of State, the Greco-Turkish wrangle makes do with an Assistant Secretary of State and the occasional mention on an inside page. So much the better for Turks and Greeks. Since 1974 they have managed to avoid killing each other, and long may they so continue.

The grievances and misunderstandings between them have not been solved, though. Last week they emerged again into a flickering semi-limelight when the Greek government abruptly cancelled its appointments with Mr Richard Burt, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, in reaction to remarks he had made while visiting Turkey.

By far the most serious and sensitive issue dividing the two peoples, because of its human dimensions, is still that of Cyprus. Nearly nine years after the Turkish intervention there the northern two thirds of the island remains occupied by Turkish troops and the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of that area, who claim to number two hundred thousand, are still excluded from it. Greeks of Greece and Greeks of Cyprus alike regard this as a crying international scandal, and make no secret of their scepticism about the never-ending inter-communal talks (between Greek and Turkish Cypriots) as a remedy for it.

These talks, they say, will never produce results unless

Turkey, the occupying power, is willing to compromise. Since there is no sign of that, they have decided, after clearing up one or two acrimonious side issues between Athens and Nicosia, to take their case once again to the United Nations.

The United States administration has no particular liking for, or faith in, the UN General Assembly, and it knows that Turkey strongly resents attempts by the Greeks to browbeat her through the UN. Part of Mr Burt's sin, in the eyes of the Greek government, was that while in Ankara he gratified his Turkish hosts by publicly criticizing the Greek attempt to internationalize the Cyprus issue by raising it at the United Nations.

But the main source of Greek umbrage in Mr Burt's remarks had no direct connexion with Cyprus. It was his rejection of the seven-to-ten ratio which Congress is seeking to maintain between Greece and Turkey in the allocation of United States military aid. This ratio was first established de facto in 1976, when Dr Kissinger was anxious to buy off Greek opposition to the lifting of the Congressional embargo on United States arms deliveries to Turkey. Imposed after the intervention in Cyprus, it has never been formalized, but Congress has consistently amended successive foreign aid appropriations so as to maintain "the current balance of military strength among the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean".

That the Administration,

concerned with Turkey's exposed position bordering the Soviet Union, disagrees with this policy is not news. Nor was it surprising that Mr Burt should voice this disagreement to his Turkish hosts. It was perhaps tactless of him to do so publicly just before his scheduled arrival in Athens, where he was reported as having described the ratio as "artificial" or even "absurd and groundless".

The Greek government's indignation may have been genuine enough. But the incident also had its uses for Mr Papandreu, who tried (unsuccessfully) to head off a minor industrial crisis at home by deflecting left-wing anger against the Americans, and adopted a tone of outraged national dignity to formulate a position on the future of American bases in Greece which is actually slightly softer than before. He is no longer demanding a date for the removal of the bases but only for the expiry of the agreement, leaving open the possibility of renewal.

The chances are that when Mr Reginald Bartholomew, the United States negotiator, returns to Athens in mid-May he will be able to satisfy the Greeks both on this point and on the issue of balance between Greece and Turkey. Congress is a powerful ally and the Administration, while it may find Mr Papandreu tiresome, does want to keep its Greek bases. But real friendship between Greece and the United States is unlikely so long as the Cyprus issue remains unresolved.

SINO-SATELLITE RELATIONS

An enduring result of Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution has been the moribund state of relations between China and Eastern Europe. During the last ten years of his life Mao showed an interest in the countries of Eastern Europe only to the extent that they displayed a marked degree of independence from Moscow. In practice this meant that only the Albanian and Romanian Communist parties were able to maintain good working relations with their Chinese counterparts.

Shortly after Mao's death in 1976, his policy was modified, in so far as the Chinese Communist Party reestablished ties with the Communist League of Yugoslavia, and soon afterwards severed all links with the Albanians. At the time these moves seemed to presage a sea-change in China's attitude towards East Europe as a whole, especially since leading Chinese economists like Sun Yefang were starting to show a lively interest in the economic models of Hungary and Poland as well as Yugoslavia. But perhaps because of China's opening to the West and Japan, not to mention the continuing Sino-Soviet dispute, relations between China and the rest of Eastern Europe were in fact largely unaffected.

Now, it seems, the time is ripe for a fresh approach to the problem. The gilt has worn off China's relationship with the United States, as a result of which it is paying increasing

attention to the political and economic potential of Europe. Its tentative moves towards better relations with the Soviet Union have opened the way to a reassessment of its policies towards the Soviet bloc as a whole.

Economic planners and administrators in China have been moving to the view that in some respects the goods and equipment available from Soviet bloc countries are better suited to China's needs than those from the capitalist world. And the steps that the Chinese Communist Party has been taking to restore ties with orthodox Communist parties in West Europe - including the pro-Soviet Communist Party of France - have been leading it inexorably towards mending its fences with communist parties further East.

Trade between China and Eastern Europe has been growing, in parallel with the recent increase in trade between China and the Soviet Union - though China's trade with the Soviet bloc is still only a fraction of its trade with the West. There have been cultural, educational and athletic exchanges. And this month a Chinese foreign ministry official is due to visit East Berlin, Warsaw and Budapest, while another is going to Prague and Sofia.

Their visits will be overshadowed by the much-publicized visit of the General Secretary of the Chinese Com-

munist Party, Hu Yaobang, to Romania and Yugoslavia, which begins this week. But whereas Hu Yaobang's visit - his first since taking charge of the Chinese Communist Party two years ago - is the latest in a series of top-level exchanges with Romania and Yugoslavia, his foreign ministry colleagues will be breaking new ground, and discreetly restoring contacts broken off in the early 1960s.

It would not do to overdraw the picture. In spite of their more tolerant and receptive view of the communist world, the Chinese still insist that they will have no truck with communist parties that interfere in others' affairs - meaning first and foremost the Soviet Communist Party. In a more general way they continue to harbour deep suspicions of Soviet aims and intentions, suspicions amply reciprocated by Mr Andropov and his colleagues. As long as Sino-Soviet relations are inhibited in this way, there will be strict limits on the dealings between China and Moscow's allies in Eastern Europe, at both government and party levels.

So while China and Eastern Europe may gradually succeed in breaking out of the impasse in their relations, there is no question of a speedy or dramatic rapprochement between them. Relations, if they evolve, will evolve slowly, with the caution born of twenty years' hostility, and with Moscow's watchful eye following each move.

Improvement of pre-trial procedures

From the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Sir, In your Legal Affairs Correspondent's admirably succinct account of April 26, 27 of the amended form of the Government's Police and Criminal Evidence Bill attention is drawn to the omission of two of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure's main proposals, a public prosecution service separate from the police and the tape recording of interrogations in police stations.

It is inferred that in the eyes of many the balance of the Bill, as compared with that envisaged by the royal commission, is wrong and is not capable of being put right. This line of criticism appears to assume that the reform of the whole of pre-trial criminal procedure, including both investigation and prosecution, could and should be comprehended in one and the same statute. I am bound to say that this was never assumed by the royal commission, and as chairman I did not regard it as practicable.

In announcing the establishment of the royal commission, the then Prime Minister said that it would be concerned essentially with matters of principle, a prescription which we followed in developing the framework for re-formulating pre-trial procedures which, in fact, had not been comprehensively reviewed for 150 years, and we went into detail only to the extent necessary to test the practicability of our proposals and to illustrate how they might work.

Much essential further work was deliberately left to the Home Office, to the Attorney General's department, and to the legal and parliamentary draughtsmen, including, for example, the reform in detail of the police complaints system and the formulation of codes of practice

to govern interrogation and identification.

In putting forward the Bill in its present form, whilst at the same time indicating its commitment to the principle of tape-recording interviews subject to further experiment, the Government is proceeding consistently within the general approach.

Likewise the Government has indicated its acceptance, in the Home Secretary's words, of a "strong case in principle for a prosecution service independent of the police" and has set up a working party to examine the main options and to prepare the way for further primary legislation in the full knowledge that there is no question of being able to get it ready for inclusion in the present Bill.

Meanwhile, accepting the royal commission's conclusion that the transition to an independent prosecution service would need to be a gradual process, the Government has taken additional steps in the direction indicated by the royal commission. The Attorney General has provided guidelines on criteria governing prosecution, which are now available for the use of chief constables; and the Home Office is quickening the admittedly long draw-out process of establishing prosecution solicitors' departments in all police forces, a step which the royal commission regarded as important in moving steadily to a nationwide and statutory service.

In assessing fairly the broad balance of the policy of which this Bill forms one part it is necessary not to discount the above considerations.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK JUDG, Chairman,
Police Complaints Board,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1.
April 29.

Use of statutes

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, writes an article (April 25) about the problems caused by the fact that a certain current Bill does not clearly state how it applies to past transactions. Such complaints are very commonly made by frustrated statute users.

As a parliamentary draftsman I feel frustrated about this perennial problem myself, but for a different reason. There is a simple answer to it, which is ignored. Mr Kaufman, as is usual with Opposition politicians, blames Government ineptitude. The real blame lies elsewhere.

Every Act of Parliament should contain a brief "historical file" stating exactly how each of its provisions applies to "past events". This simple technique, which I have not space to elaborate here, was put to the Law Commission by the late Lord Stow Hill 10 years ago. It has from time to time been put forward since. All the official bodies and persons concerned with the form of our legislation have ignored it.

While politicians are not directly to blame for the constant confusion over the commencement of Acts, it would help if they took an interest in the matter like this. What may appear dry points of technicality vitally affect the functioning of our laws.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS BENNION,
24 St Aubyns,
Hove,
East Sussex.
April 25.

Need for the BBC

From Mr G. R. Richards

Sir, We need the BBC (Howard Davies, feature, April 26) for unless we expect an infinite number of channels to be offered, minorities will not be catered for by cable.

Assume that 5 per cent of the population would watch drama, 95 per cent football. A monopolist, to maximise his market, will supply both. The first commercial supplier would provide soccer, obtaining 95 per cent of viewers. So would the second supplier, for he would still be watched by 47.5 per cent of all potential viewers as compared with the 5 per cent who would prefer drama. The next 17 suppliers would provide football.

Assuming that the area in which "the poor" live is cable, they may find the cost of cable even higher than a regressive licence fee. A connection charge will be levied in one form or another, just as much of a burden as a licence fee but without the right to watch programmes. They would be extra, for this is pay-per-view.

Yours faithfully,
GARY RICHARDS,
23 Stowe Road, W12.
April 26.

Desirable residence

From Sir Robin Hooper

Sir, With respect to Mr Noakes (April 23) the present British Embassy and former Consulate General at Tunis was not, as is often suggested, presented to Queen Victoria. It was placed - in 1858, not 1885 - at the disposal of the then Consul General, Sir Richard Wood; and the arrangements under which we hold it, not finally codified till 1929, still provide that the property remains in the ownership of the Tunisian state, and that if our foreign staff were to have their way and we were to move to accommodate more suited to our present reduced circumstances, it would revert to Tunisia.

We acquired our railway station as part of an agreement with the company which, at the end of the last century, built a light railway from Tunis to La Marsa, which was to pass across Consulate land. The railway was torn up after the last war and, sadly, only the station platform remains.

Outside the system

From Mr G. E. Hester

Sir, Your informed leading article, "Schools outside the system" (April 23), rightly points out that in England and Wales "the religious compromise set out in the 1944 Education Act has been remarkably successful".

Perhaps, however, you are right to use the past tense since the voluntary schools seem to be under attack from the left and the right. The left wants to scrap them on ideological grounds, and if it can threaten Roman Catholic schools in Liverpool, then anywhere else can feel safe. The right claims to support voluntary schools, but in practice makes cuts in the name of cost-effectiveness.

Your leading article observes that "the Roman Catholic teachers' colleges... are among the country's best". Yet one of them, De La Salle, near Manchester, is under threat of closure. The Catholic authorities have had to go to the courts to try to obtain traditional consultation and procedures.

The system of voluntary schools to your leading article mentions is indeed a fine system, but it is under threat and those who value it must be vigilant.

Yours etc,
G. E. HESTER, Headmaster,
St Joseph's RC School,
Horwich,
Bolton,
Lancashire.
April 23.

Rewarding volunteers

From Mr J. Fleming

Sir, In view of the proposed voluntary scheme to give youngsters experience in the armed services, is it not appropriate to consider wider provision for unemployed people wishing to take part in other voluntary schemes?

At present a youngster wishing to do voluntary work must forfeit his unemployment benefit since he is technically "unavailable for work". However, such work, for example with handicapped or elderly people, is often found to be highly rewarding, providing the youngster with confidence and self-respect, not to mention a sense of responsibility; surely true "character-building" qualities.

Youngsters should be encouraged to get involved with all kinds of voluntary projects, not penalised financially for showing such initiative. To say they are making themselves unavailable for work is both cruel and unrealistic. The alternative of enforced idleness is far more likely to keep people unfit for work.

Yours faithfully,
J. FLEMING,
279 Upton Lane,
Forest Gate, E7.
April 15.

Questions over aid to Third World

From Professor Walter Elkan

Sir, Professors Bauer and Yamey (feature, April 11) do not need me to defend them from the barrage of hostile comment that their excellent and courageous article has elicited. But it may have escaped readers' notice that most of the letters cited examples of excellent help provided by voluntary agencies, like the Save the Children Fund, Oxfam and VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) as a rebuttal of Bauer and Yamey's central point, which was that official aid cannot significantly promote Third World development.

It is true that in a short article packed with challenging ideas they did not make that distinction clear, but I would be surprised if they were not perfectly prepared to concede the usefulness of much of the work done on a shoestring by the voluntary agencies and to applaud it, as I do.

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It is true that in a short article packed with challenging ideas they did not make that distinction clear, but I would be surprised if they were not perfectly prepared to concede the usefulness of much of the work done on a shoestring by the voluntary agencies and to applaud it, as I do.

Their scepticism was directed at official aid provided by governments and multilateral organizations like the UN, the European Development Fund and the World Bank, only a minute fraction of which is channelled through the voluntary organizations and most of which goes directly to governments of the recipient countries.

This scepticism, which Bauer and Yamey were the first to voice, decades ago, is now very widely shared, but few have the courage to say so in public or to acknowledge the debt they owe, especially to Professor Bauer, for helping to change the climate of opinion over the years.

Frank Judd, in his letter of April 25, says: "Aid is effective if channelled in the right direction". Who could disagree? The problem is that a large part (not all) of official aid has not been and that the obstacles to a proper use of aid seem always to elude the donors.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER ELKAN,
Brunel University,
Department of Economics,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
April 26.

From the Prime Minister of Belize

Sir, Foreign aid, in our economic cooperation programmes, has helped the development of Belize, contrary to the thesis of Professors Bauer and Yamey in their article, "Why we should close our purse to the Third World", appearing in *The Times* of April 11.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher deserves to be encouraged to continue doing what is right and just.

Belize, the small new capital of Belize, was built in cooperation with the United Kingdom, part grant, part loan. The poor benefited from employment and learnt better

building techniques to apply to future development. The Belmopan Hospital and schools serve the poor of the area.

The poor have benefited also by roads and bridges, built in part with aid funds. They help open markets to poor farmers.

A modern water and sewerage system in Belize City, in cooperation with Canada, the European Economic Community, the United States of America, added to our limited resources have been invested in schools, hospitals, houses and other infrastructure for the benefit of our people, most of whom are among the poor.

This praiseworthy cooperation has done much for the poor of Belize, whose government is committed to improving the material standards of life.

Sincerely,
GEORGE PRICE,
Office of the Prime Minister,
Belmopan,
Cayo District, Belize,
Central America.

From Mr A. Michael Wood

Sir, The arguments put forward by Professors Peter Bauer and Basil Yamey in your issue of April 11 concerning the inefficiency of aid are valuable in making us rethink aid in relation to development. I believe that this view, even if somewhat overstated and unduly cynical, is a healthier one than that propounded in the two Brandt reports.

For those of us working in developing countries the misuse of official aid is a commonplace occurrence and has led to a general disillusionment in the whole process. The fault, sometimes, is with the donor who has not monitored the grants and loans sufficiently tightly to ensure that the money is spent as it was intended. It is evident now, however, that this lesson has been learnt and that the accountability and administration of aid is being better handled than previously.

The voluntary agencies who do work among the poorer sections of the community in developing countries maintain that, in large measure, aid given through them goes further and to the people it was intended to help. There are, of course, mistakes and failures but the plight of the poor in the developing world would be far worse if it wasn't for the work of countless agencies who are attempting to make life for these people more tolerable until such time as they are able to stand on their own feet.

Yours faithfully,
A. MICHAEL WOOD,
Director General,
African Medical and Research
Foundation (AMREF),
Wilson Airport,
PO Box 30125, Nairobi, Kenya.

CND and propaganda

From Mr P. G. Hawkins

Sir, In your leading article (April 21) you observed that "a wide variety of people are clearly prepared to join the CND because they wish for one-sided nuclear disarmament...". I suspect that many people may also be persuaded by current CND appeals into joining without even realising that one-sided nuclear disarmament is, and always has been, a fundamental tenet of CND policy.

CND leaflets currently being distributed to Oxford residents make no mention of unilateral nuclear disarmament and ignore the deterrent purpose of the West's nuclear weapons. They base their appeal for membership and funds exclusively on fear of consequences

declared that if no agreement is reached it will deploy: this relieves the Americans from any British pressure to make concessions. The Labour Party has declared that it will not deploy in any circumstances: this relieves the Russians from any British pressure to make concessions. But if we declare, as the Alliance is likely to recommend, that we will deploy or not deploy according to the negotiating positions of the two sides, we shall be bringing powerful pressure on both of them to agree.

Yours faithfully,
MAYHEW,
House of Lords.

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FOOTBALL

Sunderland 1
Birmingham City 2

NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Booths 0, Bordenfords 0, Catts 0, Darwen 2, Corzon Ashton 2, Glaston 0, Conington 2, Leyland Motors 1, Horwath 1.

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Appleby Frodingham 2, Penrith Victoria 1, Raper 1, Emley 1, Burnmoor 2, Skipton 1, Gaisborough 2, Skipton 2, Charlestown 7, Gaisborough 2, Gaisborough 1, Bracken 2, Arnold 2, Spalding 1, Station Town 2, Thackley 3, Helton 0.

Norwich 0; Birmingham 1. Chelsea 2; Brighton
 2; Swindon 0; Luton 1, Leicester 1; Ipswich 2,
 Charlton 1; Fulham 2, Southampton 1; Q P
 Rangers 1, Swansea 0; West Ham 2, Reading
 0; Oxford United 3, Weymouth 3.
 1981-82: West Ham 1, Ipswich 1.

By Vince Wright

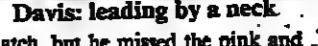
Hamilton	37	10	12	15	50	63	32
Ayr	37	11	8	18	40	58	30
Dunfermline	37	7	18	14	37	66	30
Queens Park	37	8	10	21	41	75	22

Scottish second division

Abermouth	3	Stranraer	2
Barnack	1	Greenock	1
Brechin	1	Forfar	0
E. Fife	1	Alton Rovers	3
Greenock	0	East Fife	3
Queen of Scots	0	Montrose	0
Southampton	0	Stirling Albion	0

By Sydney Friskin

A mile and a quarter from the parish of Salvatore Maccafi, of Italy, was a compatriot Alberto Sarommi, Laurent Fignon, of France, and Fritz van Bindsbergen, of the Netherlands, broke away from the



**STARIS
REGENCY
CASINO
CLUB**
61-66 Russell Square,
London WC1

was Thorburn's turn to consolidate with breaks of 34 and a 49 clearance.

mandez, Bernard Hinault, of France, Julian Gorospe, of Spain, and Marino Lejarreta and de la Cruz, moved ahead. This group led by about a minute for the next 10 miles before the pack caught up. The descent into Burgos was very fast, despite the wind and rain. A mile and a quarter from the town of Salvatore Maccari, of Italy, the communist Alberto Salvadori

6-2. Frame scores (Davis first): 82-20, 11-112, 83-39, 98-80, 80-34, 65-34, 81-44, 75-28.

**STAKIS
REGENCY
CASINO
CLUB**
61-66 Russell Square,
London WC1

finished in a section of rough
resembled a vegetable patch

the descent into Buenos was the best, despite the wind and rain. A smile and a quarter from the Salvatore Maccali, of Italy, champion Alberto Saromini, champion Fignon, of France, and van Bindsbergen, of the Netherlands, broke away from the

CYCLING 1991-1992

**STAKES
REGENCY
CASINO
CLUB**

61-66 Russell Square,
London WC1

[illegible]

Lomond 'too fast' for Derby

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Vincent O'Brien had the last laugh at Newmarket on Saturday when Lomond won the 2,000 Guineas but only his confidence in the horse was the cause of the Danzatore affair. Lomond, a colt by Eddery, returned to a lukewarm reception. That was said for the time being. On the day neither horse nor rider could be faulted.

Usually the finish of a classic is accompanied by a deafening roar from the crowd. This time an eerie silence greeted Danzatore's deputy. And that said much for the general feeling. Not that that will worry O'Brien and his camp followers. Where as once upon a time they were in racing for the sheer fun of it they now play the commodity market where risks cannot be taken. How they must be laughing. Danzatore is still unbeaten in Ireland. While Lomond, who has been defeated there, has won a Guineas. Both ways they win. Lomond has now become a multi-million dollar investment overnight with a performance to match his pedigree. He is a half-brother to the American triple crown winner, Seattle Slew, by Northern Dancer, a supremely successful stallion who needs no introduction.

However, forgetting the financial aspect for a second even O'Brien must have derived enormous pleasure from the result itself. His record of the 2,000 Guineas is a catalogue of disaster since the days of Nijinsky and Sir Ivor and this finally put a stop to the rot.

Those two great horses went on to win the Derby as well, but only time will tell whether Lomond will try to emulate them. The way the wind was blowing yesterday he will not, even though most bookmakers - noticeably not Ladbrooke's -

still gave him an ante-post quote of between 10-1 and 7-1 in the Derby betting. Ladbrooke's opted for his stable companion, Caerleon, at 10-1. "He is a top-class miler and it would be stretching things to even ask him to go a mile and a quarter for the time being," that was Eddery's post-race assessment of Lomond and he was immediately supported by O'Brien's immensely experienced jockey in Ireland. And what "TP", as Tommy is affectionately known in racing, does not know is not worth knowing.

"He's got so much foot that I reckon that a mile is his maximum," Burns insisted. And he went on to say that Lomond had been looking a potential Guineas winner since he won the Gladness Stakes at the Curragh on April 9.

All in all Saturday's result bodes well for Ballydoyle. With this covered victory in the bag they can only be looking to even better things in the future from the likes of Caerleon, Salmon Leap and Solfold, all beautifully bred three-year-olds.

As to which will be the Derby runner, your guess is as good as mine at present. At this juncture I would be inclined towards Caerleon, who may run in the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday. Asked about what he thought, Robert Sangster simply replied that he preferred to leave everything to the pilots. "When the passenger starts to try to fly the plane it's time to get off."

As for ante-post betting on the classics is concerned O'Brien came up with the sugges-

tion that in the future perhaps bookmakers should consider offering odds against the stable as a whole rather than any given horse. So far none has taken up his suggestion as far as the Derby is concerned. Saturday's hero, Caerleon, and Salmon Leap are all quoted in various lists.

The drama which had attended this year's 2,000 for so long continued right up to the last minute. An infection had been discovered in Diesel's off-fore joint very early in the day and he spent the whole morning with his leg in ice packs. As a result his presence in the field was in the balance until three-quarters of an hour before the race.

Only after a lengthy discussion with his vet and the colt's owners did Henry Cecil decide to take the risk. Sadly the gamble did not come off because Diesel moved short on the way to the post and he hung in the race itself. In the end he finished eighth.

Gorytus, another controversial runner in the field did marginally better. Admirers of this truly good-looking colt had a moment of excitement when he struck the front two furlongs from home, but he tired soon afterwards and finished fifth. Neither Willie Carson nor Dick Hern were too depondent afterwards, but Hern added

Big-race result
2,000 GUINEAS STAKES (Group 1, 2m)
Lomond (10-1) by Northern Dancer - M. Phillips (10-1) 1st, Caerleon (10-1) 2nd, Diesel (10-1) 3rd, Gorytus (10-1) 4th, Salmon Leap (10-1) 5th, Solfold (10-1) 6th, Nijinsky (10-1) 7th, Sir Ivor (10-1) 8th, Caerleon (10-1) 9th, Diesel (10-1) 10th.

later that good ground would have to be a pre-condition if he were to run Gorytus before the Derby.

In finishing fifth it could be said that Gorytus ran as well in the Guineas as St. Paddy did in 1960 before he went on to win the Derby. But when the crunch came on Saturday nothing could match Lomond's classic burst of speed, although Tolomeo did well to overcome an indifferent run and stage a late rally that took him past Kaywit Tower and Muscatelli into second place.

Tolomeo thus became the sixth horse that Luca Cumani has trained to be placed in a classic. A win still eludes him. Tolomeo is unlikely to run before the Derby, while Muscatelli will probably miss the Epsom classic and wait for the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot instead.

"Not a bad second string to have," was Bill O'Gorman's comment after watching on Stage under the Palace House Stakes. Besides being the under-statement of the season that remark was also a handsome compliment to the stable's first string, Broadbent, who is still in the wings waiting for better ground.

By finishing second to Fearless Lad also put himself right in contention for top spring honours this season. Fearless Lad is now destined to go to Sandown Park at the end of this month for the Temple Stakes, leaving on Stage free to tackle Prince Spy, an equally impressive winner at Newmarket the day before, in the Duke of York Stakes at York.

Out of luck in the Guineas, Caerleon had the satisfaction of seeing Precocious win the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloys Stakes decisively. That means that he has now run three two-year-olds this season and won



Golden guineas: Lomond and Pat Eddery are led into the winner's enclosure by Mrs Robert Sangster, wife of the winning owner, after their 2,000 triumph.

with all three in the space of only three days. With more than a hundred of that tender age in his care it is precisely the sort of start he was looking for, as well as being a timely reminder to his rivals of the awesome strength in depth at Warren Place.

So to today's card at Kempton Park where the going is bound to be testing in the Jubilee Stakes could go to Lion City, who so nearly won the Spring Cup at Newbury recently. Lion City will be meeting the Lincoln winner, Mighty Fly, on better terms than he did at Doncaster where he finished fifth behind her.

currently on a crest. Tree looks poised to win the Skylink Stakes and the Parth Stakes with Lyphnap and Orange Reef, respectively. Beststead's best chances probably lie with We'll Meet Again in the Saxon House Handicap and the highly weighted Timshah in the Appleford Handicap.

The Jubilee Stakes could go to Lion City, who so nearly won the Spring Cup at Newbury recently. Lion City will be meeting the Lincoln winner, Mighty Fly, on better terms than he did at Doncaster where he finished fifth behind her.

Kempton Park

Draw advantage: high numbers best
Tote double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30
[Television (TV) 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races]

2.0 ORCHARD HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o; £2,540; 5f) (4 runners)

101	1 ANY BUSINESS (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 HILTON BROWN (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 PEARL RUN (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

2.30 SAXON HOUSE HANDICAP (£2,188; 1m 2f) (12)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

3.0 SKYLARK STAKES (3-y-o; £3,248; 6f) (11)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

3.30 JUBILEE HANDICAP (£11,054; 1m) (12)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

3.30 PARTH STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.0 APPLEDORE HANDICAP (3-y-o; £2,670; 7f) (9)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
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10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
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10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
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10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	106	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1

10-10 Result: 3-4 Any Business, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY, 5-1 TUNNEY BOY.

4.30 PARTRICK STAKES (3-y-o; £2,838; 1m 4f) (10)

101	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	102	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
103	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1	0	104	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones) 5-1
105	1 TUNNEY BOY (C) (Mrs V. L. Jones			

